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THERE'S DRAMA in the faces of these U. S. Army Infantrymen as they experience a tense moment while awaiting the word to advance from their position, across open water to another island in the Southwest Pacific, in pursuit of fleeing Japs.

—Signal Corps Photo

Mustering-Out Pay May Be Xmas Gift

WASHINGTON—The House Military Affairs Committee went to work on the war veterans' mustering-out pay bill this week in an attempt to have it ready as a Christmas present for 600,000 servicemen already discharged.

Chairman May said action on the bill "will be speedy." It was expected to be taken up on the floor of the House by Monday.

Still To Be Settled

Still to be settled by the committee hearings is the amount to be given each discharged soldier and the manner of payment. May predicted that the committee would amend the measure to pay a flat \$300 to all returning servicemen with a possible minimum of 30 days service before a veteran would be eligible.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Administration,

recommended that veterans with less than 90 days service receive less than the full \$300. But Hines also warned, "What ever legislation you pass now will probably have to be amended after demobilization. I don't see how you can anticipate now what the situation will be after the war."

Brig. Gen. William F. Tompkins urged quick adoption of a mustering-out bill as a morale builder. General Tompkins pointed out that it was one way the boys overseas could be told what was being done for them at home.

Senators Bridges and Austin introduced a bill in the Senate calling for mustering-out pay from \$200 to \$500 based on total length of service and service overseas. The money will be paid in three installments.

Legion Surveys

Meanwhile, the American Legion completed a telegraphic and air-mail survey of the situation facing the men who have already been discharged—and for whom "the post-war period has already begun," as one Congressman put it.

The Legion found that there is "considerable delay" from the time a man is discharged until he receives his first disability check—often running into months of waiting. Administrative details are responsible for most of the delays, the Legion learned.

New Form

To cut down this delay and to fully acquaint discharges with all their rights under the law, the Army is adopting a single document which not only clearly informs the veteran of his rights, duties, and privileges, but also is designed to give adequate information to those Governmental agencies which can help him, the War Department announced this week.

The new form, called "Report of Separation," replaces seven forms and five letters hitherto required. The soldier receives one copy while others go to the Veterans' Administration, the State Director of Selective Service for his State for the information of his local board, the Re-employment Committeeman of that local board, the veterans' employment representative in the local office of the United States Employment Service and the Adjutant General's Office of the Army.

Certification Of Status

The soldier's copy is certification of his status as a veteran. It informs him that if he is registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, he must report to his local board that he has been separated from the armed forces, and that if he has not registered he must do so. He is reminded that

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Copies of the Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

Just Entering War's 2nd Phase, Stimson

WASHINGTON—Two the United States declared the Axis nations, we are just entering the second phase of the war, Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference this week.

Two years ago—on Dec. 8—the War Secretary observed that history shows war can be divided into three phases: 1 the onslaught; 2, the "drag," or period when its burdens begin to weigh heavily on the belligerents; 3, the finish.

This week he pointed out that our efforts until now have been part of the first phase. Two years ago, he stated, that it was inevitable for free governments to be at a disadvantage during the period of onslaught, but it is to be expected during the latter periods, when war becomes a contest of endurance, that democracies will win their victories and will win the war. "It is the last shot, not the first shots, that count," he said at that time.

This week, Mr. Stimson reviewed the progress of the war in the light of his statements two years ago. "All our fighting, successful and en-

holdings, he said. We are merely trimming off the outer defenses. "Not in Europe or in the Pacific have our ground forces been in contact with

Soldier Vote Bill in House

WASHINGTON—The House Military Affairs Committee this week began consideration of the soldier vote bill passed by the Senate last week. Possibilities of a compromise were seen.

The Senate, after spending long hours amending the Green-Lucas bill, in the end decided to throw out the whole thing and adopted a plea to the States to set up adequate voting machinery.

It recommended that each state cause to be printed and delivered to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy an adequate number of postal cards for use by such absentee voters in the armed forces in making application for absentee ballots, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall, wherever practicable, and compatible with military operations, cause such postal cards to be delivered to members of the armed forces located within or without the United States, as expeditiously as possible in order to enable such members of the forces to secure, execute and return said ballots in ample time to be recorded for election.

Chief objection to the Green-Lucas proposal, which would have permitted the Army and Navy to deliver blank ballots directly to soldiers at the fronts without going through complicated application procedure was the claim that it would be unconstitutional for the Federal government to set up qualifications for voters.

While proponents of the Green-Lucas bill were trying to get it restored in the House, Representative Ramspeck proposed a compromise which would retain most of the Green-Lucas proposals, but would limit Federal participation to distributing the ballots and delivering them back to each serviceman's precinct. After that it would be up to the States to decide what to do with them.

'Mama' Puts on New Dress for Hit Kit

WASHINGTON—Keeping company with current favorite, "Pistol Packin' Mama" in the December issue of the Army Hit Kit, out this week, are such old friends as "Adeste Fidelis" and "Silent Night." "Mama" is all dressed up in a special GI version.

Other songs in the issue are "Victory Polka," "My Wild Irish Rose," "White Christmas," "They're Either Too Young or Too Old," "Shoo-Shoo Baby" and "I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl Who Married Dear Old Dad."

Men Gripe About Tight Pants So Army Permits Alterations

WASHINGTON—Two out of five men in the Army say they have uncomfortably tight pants.

This was revealed this week in a survey of complaints made in a gripe-sheet recently circulated by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, director of morale of the services division.

As a result the War Department immediately issued an order permitting the men to have their clothes altered without charge.

Against this only one soldier in eight has complained that his shoes do not fit.

Among other things revealed in the survey is that a majority of the men overseas want more news from home. Many others want some means of continuing their education in their leisure time.

Contrary to Army jokes most soldiers are satisfied with their food. Four-fifths of the men say the chow is good, and that they have all they want.

In the entertainment field the movies are the favorite with the

majority of the soldiers. Their favorite sport is baseball. Their chief off-duty occupation is writing letters home.

The Service Division's inquiry revealed that most of the men want to get the war over as quickly as possible. Their main idea, beyond this, is to get back home and find a job.

President Names Hurley As Temporary Maj.-Gen.

WASHINGTON—Announcement has been made from the White House that the President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as a temporary major-general. General Hurley's permanent rank is colonel.

The nomination is said to be a reward for Mr. Hurley's work as a special representative of the President in the near East and middle East. He did much of the ground work preliminary to the three-power conference at Teheran.

asses of enemy troops. overwhelming mass of the American Army is still in the U. S."

Only one of our Allies, Russia, has encountered the main force of the Germans, he pointed out.

Similarly, the Navy has won brilliant victories over minor squadrons of the Japanese Navy, has sunk an extremely large number of enemy auxiliary vessels, but has not succeeded in coming to grips with the main Japanese fleet.

Only in the air over Europe have our forces met the main forces of the enemy—and bested them, he added. And even there the immense industrial power of Germany and her recuperative strength make it impossible to say she won't face us again with very powerful air forces.

"Not until the continent of Europe is invaded and we've met face to face the remaining masses of German troops and our Navy has grappled with the powerful Japanese home fleet can we say war is passing through the 'drag' and approaching the finish."

Surplus Officers To Be Discharged, Stimson Reports

WASHINGTON—In an explanation of press reports that 25,000 officers will be returned to civilian life, Secretary of War Stimson this week made the following statement at his press conference:

"Congressman May's prediction of the release of certain surplus officers from the Army doubtless is based upon an informal conference which he and the House Military Affairs Committee had with the War Department representative last week. While the total number of officers under War Department control is not above requirements for the present and the immediate months ahead, there is a certain lack of balance between categories of officers."

"At the present time the Army has a surplus of officers in certain categories and is short in others. This situation came about because of changing conditions, including a very material reduction in overhead and changes in the types of units required."

"There are officers who have rendered fine and valued service whose services are not required at the present time. In their own interest, as well as the interest of the country, they should be permitted to return to civilian employment. Accordingly, the War Department is establishing a procedure by which officers who are surplus and for whom no suitable assignment can be provided, may be permitted to return to inactive status."

"The return of such officers to inactive status will be recommended by field commanders, but final decision will rest in the War Department. To qualify for inactive status under this procedure, the officer must be over 45 years of age and have performed honorable service. All officers will, of course, remain subject to recall in case of need."

Memberships Jump Fast In Vets' Organizations

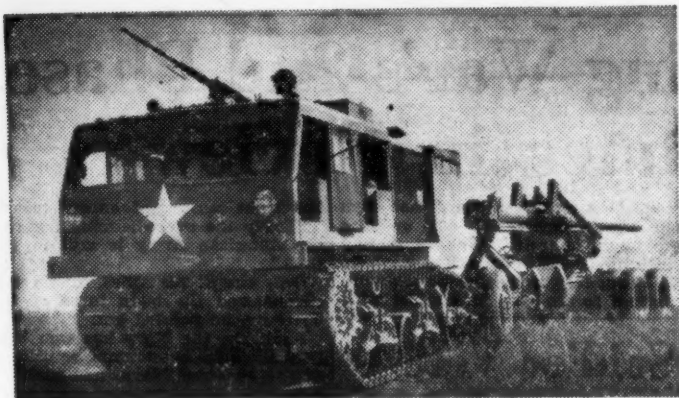
NEW YORK—Officials of the three major veterans' organizations noted this week that more than 32,000 new members have been signed up in New York state since Pearl Harbor.

Maurice Stember, state adjutant of the American Legion, said that in the last two years Legion membership in the state has risen "upwards of 10,000." Disabilities—men discharged after becoming disabled—are coming in pretty fast now," he said. "And we're inviting all veterans to visit us if they need help in straightening out compensation or other difficulties."

E. J. Brack, state adjutant of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, estimated their new members at 7,000 since Pearl Harbor.

Robert W. Wilson, public relations officer of the Disabled American Veterans Group, listed between 12,000 and 15,000 new members on the rolls since Pearl Harbor. The organization has 76 chapters in the state and a national membership of 55,000.

More Maneuverable: High Speed Tractors Now Pull 'Long Toms'



NEW M-4 TRACTOR AND LONG TOM
An Improvement Over Trucks

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Ten M-4 high speed medium tractors are the new babies of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center that fill training artillerymen of 155-mm. gun Battery D, 30th Battalion, with pride.

A racer in its class, the M-4 transports 11 cannoneers and a driver, has space for the 155 ammunition and even when towing the heavy 155 gun is easier to drive and more maneuverable than a large Army truck with a much smaller load, according to Capt. S. M. Stubbs, battery commander.

Doubles Speed

The new high speed tractor as a prime mover will make the 155-mm. gun an even more formidable weapon than it has already proven itself

Round-World Tour Ripens Cigarettes

FT. RILEY, Kans.—Though they are kind of old and dry, everyone's had at least one of the cigarettes Sgt. Wally Ewing handed out last week. After all, most fags haven't had a special trip-around-the-world ripening process.

A little over a year ago, the Musicians' Association of Milwaukee sent a carton of cigarettes to each of its members. Somehow those addressed to Sergeant Ewing went first to Africa, then to New Guinea, and, finally to the Locator Branch of the U. S. Mail Service. The Locator Branch tried a little nearer home, found the addresses in the Cavalry School band here and delivered the now rather battered package quite promptly.

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Signal Men Spoof Instructional Films; Film the GI Potato

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—A group of trainees in the pictorial section of the Signal Corps here have had a lot of fun in making a picture on—potato paring, no less, but done in the best Army instructional styles.

The producers identified themselves as "the yardbird branch" of the Signal Corps, working in collaboration with the "Section 8 Division," which will be readily recognized as entirely screwball.

Look at the title of the picture as a suggestion of the way it was carried through: "Nomenclature, care and peeling of the M4, 87 mm. potato (unmounted)."

The film follows the formula of the old Keystone cop pictures, even to the flickering movement. Its fun is heightened by a pompous-voiced, double-talking sound-track, which gets off something like this:

"Let us consider the functions and properties of the 87 mm. potato as a vital force in our military machine." After which the audience sees shots of the men "who usually are found in hand-to-hand combat with the potato." "These men," the voice asserts, "are carefully chosen for their alertness and attention to duty." Again, choice of the proper anti-potato weapon is stressed.

"This expert," the voice suggests, as the film runs on, "prefers the 30 caliber, hand-operated, handle attached, M3 sabre. The first cut is most important and must follow the grain along the barrel assembly. If the peel is to be disassembled properly."

The best method for lowering the potato into the Army's water-filled containers is also described.

At one juncture the pompous voice demands, in seeming seriousness: "Have you ever looked directly into the eye of a potato," and then inquires: "Do you write your mother at least once a month?"

Captured Jap and German Arms Studied by Ordnance

WASHINGTON—How captured Japanese and German arms are aiding experts of the Ordnance Department in their constant search for latest information about enemy equipment was disclosed this week by the War Department.

Approximately 1,100 major types of Axis ordnance equipment, comprising roughly 600,000 separate items, have been received at the scientific testing laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and at six arsenals in this

country. Each item has been examined, not only to determine characteristics, but also effectiveness against American tanks and armored vehicles.

Shipped to Training Centers
After testing, the enemy materiel is shipped to Army training centers, where it is used to acquaint American troops with weapons they eventually must oppose.

"The Japs in particular are keen on getting their hands on American battle tools because they are better than they possess," said an Ordnance Department expert.

In support of this, tests have disclosed that the latest Japanese rifle, a manually operated bolt-action weapon with an increased bore of .303 calibre, is inaccurate at a range of 350 yards, while the American M1 rifle, the Garand, is accurate at greater distances.

It has been found that the Japanese light machine gun fires 30 rounds in three seconds, but since it has only a 30-round magazine, its effective rate of fire is reduced to 200 to 300 rounds per minute. It is accurate at short distances, but at 500 yards it does not compare with the .30 calibre Browning, which fires 500 to 600 rounds per minute.

British, Russians Assist
Supplementing the information gleaned from the captured weapons by our ordnance specialists are reports from British and Russian intelligence officers and from "underground" sources.

Ordnance officers at the various battlefronts embody their findings in reports cabled daily to Ordnance Department Headquarters at Washington, where they are studied thoroughly and analyzed. Samples of captured weapons and ammunition follow these up-to-the-minute reports.

It's Not the Eggs— Rather the Scramble

CAMP IBIS, Cal.—Jelly, ham and bacon omelettes, French toast, custard and custard pies, were suggested as alternates to the scrambled eggs many soldiers seem to have tired of by experts who visited the 11th Armored Division last week, lecturing on the preparation of appetizing meals from B rations and dehydrated foods.

"It isn't the eggs which irk the soldiers, was the opinion expressed, "but rather the fact that they are scrambled."

S/Sgt. A. J. McFadden, of the Ninth Service Command Bakers and Cooks School, told how he encourages mess sergeants to prepare the powdered eggs with bacon grease, and how they can make the eggs palatable by taking care in whipping them together.

"The best way is to put grease in them, and whip them up good," he suggested. "Put diced bacon over them and roll them into an omelette."

Chosen Five Times As Best-dressed Soldier

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Pfc. James T. Byland, a 19-year tank driver in Company D of the 27th Tank Battalion, has the record for being the best-dressed soldier in the 20th Armored Division.

For five consecutive times, when he has taken his turn on guard duty, the inspection officer has selected him as the most correctly dressed.

Byland has found it worth while to be careful, for he has been given a one-day pass each time, following the honor of serving as orderly to Lt. Col. C. E. Brown, commanding officer.

WD Reiterates Policy On Overseas Rotation

WASHINGTON—Once again the War Department has insisted to critics that it is doing everything possible to give battle-weary veterans a period of respite, but setting a definite limit on overseas duty is impossible. After answering inquiries from individual Congressmen, this week it issued the following statement to the press through the Bureau of Public Relations:

"The War Department has been studying the problem of rotating personnel outside the continental limits of the United States ever since the beginning of hostilities. However, in every general plan designed to provide a definite time limit for overseas or a definite percentage of personnel to be returned, there is one insurmountable obstacle—insufficient shipping space for the necessary replacements.

Commanders Determine Cases
"The present War Department policy places the determination as to when an individual should be returned to the United States upon the overseas commander of the theater. Primary emphasis is placed upon rotating personnel from station to station within the theater in order to provide relief for those on duty at remote and small stations as well as in severe climatic conditions.

"In determining the number of men returned to the United States the overseas commander is governed by the amount of shipping which can be made available for this purpose. It is apparent that where distances are short rotation can be made on a more liberal basis than when the distances are long.

"As an illustration, shipping conditions in the Southwest Pacific are such that there probably will be no return of units to the United States under the rotation policy for an indefinite period. The existing policy

in that area provides for the rotation of individuals and units within the Southwest Pacific area to provide relief at isolated stations and in localities where climatic conditions are severe. A similar policy is followed in the South Pacific area, New Zealand, Australia, Rest Area.

"New Zealand and Australia have proved to be very suitable areas for the rest and rehabilitation of personnel withdrawn from the smaller and more remote islands, and the commander-in-chief of the Southwest Pacific area has been rotating divisions under his command whenever possible and consistent with the overall tactical situation in those areas.

"All officer and enlisted personnel returned to the United States by water are routed directly to one of 14 reception stations located throughout the United States. Selection of the reception station is made on the basis of the proximity to the individuals home. Upon arrival at the reception station the individual is classified in order to determine his new assignment and given approximately three weeks leave before he assumes his new duties. In view of the fact that all personnel of this type are experienced and battle trained, every effort is made to assign them to positions where their experience may be best utilized. As a general policy, men returning from overseas are assigned to training establishments in this country or to units not scheduled for imminent duty overseas."

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5

Operations of 37th Div. In New Georgia Told

WASHINGTON—An account of the operations of the 37th Division's campaign on New Georgia Island last summer, forwarded by the Division, is the first in chronological order to come from any division at the battle fronts.

The 37th gathered new laurels by its work in the South Pacific and has a new battle streamer to add to those won in Europe in the First World War.

The former National Guard organization was mustered into Federal service in October, 1940. It took maneuver training in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. Then jungle training followed in the Fiji Islands.

The actual campaign began for the 37th on July 19, 1943, when Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, division commander, and his staff were flown to Rendova Harbor, headquarters of Maj. Gen. Oscar Girswood, commander of the New Georgia Occupation forces.

That day the entire division left its forward base on Guadalcanal in Navy LST boats for the rendezvous on Kokorana Island, six miles from the New Georgia mainland. Two days later, the division was ferried across the Blanche Channel to the mainland.

Actual Combat Begins

The first actual combat came on July 25, when the Ohioans and the 14th Corps hammered at the Jap positions on New Georgia for 13 days and nights, eventually driving the enemy back into the sea.

American troops had been battling the Japs on New Georgia since late in June. Among the forces there were three battalions, the 3rd of the 148th Infantry, the 3rd of the 145th, and the 136th Field Artillery Battalion. Consequently, the 37th was short three battalions. The deficiency was made up by the 161st Infantry, which was detached from

the 25th Division and placed under General Beightler's orders.

So that the 37th, when it went into action, comprised the first and second battalions of the 145th Infantry, the first and second battalions of the 148th, and the 161st Infantry. The Infantry units were supported by division artillery, including the 140th Field Artillery Battalion, the 135th Battalion, and the 192nd Battalion of the 43rd Division.

While on reconnaissance, General Beightler wanted to visit the headquarters of the 43rd Division on Zanana Beach, and followed a native guide who became lost. When heavy firing developed behind him, the general realized that he was behind the Japanese lines.

Attack Order

On Saturday, July 24, the order came for the units of the 37th to take up their positions for the attack. The 145th Infantry was assigned to cover the northern flank of the 43rd Division, the 161st was given the center and the 148th the northern flank.

The 145th and 148th moved into position without trouble, but the 161st ran into one of the toughest spots of enemy resistance encountered in the entire campaign, since a strong Japanese force was occupying the place in the line to which they had been assigned.

Learning that the 148th was ahead of the other commands, the Japs

shifted their forces and knifed through between the 148th and 161st, cutting Colonel Baxter's supply line and isolating him.

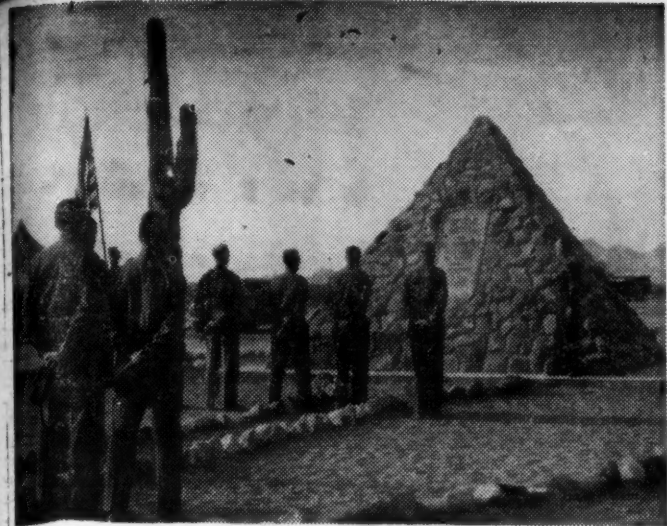
Cut off from food and ammunition, it took the 148th two days to fight its way back to reestablish the solid American front. Contact was made with the 161st on August 1.

From that day, Jap resistance melted before the American troops. During the next three days, the 37th rode roughshod over all Jap resistance through to Lulu channel on the West Coast of New Georgia. Simultaneously, the 43rd Division moved along the narrow beach corridor and secured Munda airfield. On Aug. 6 the campaign was officially closed.



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WILDCATS of the 81st Infantry Division are now at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., but they have made certain that they will be remembered at Camp Horn, Ariz., where they underwent desert training. Before leaving Camp Horn, where they were the first outfit to be stationed, they built this giant pyramid and dedicated it to the seven Wildcats who died at Horn and to the members of the division who trained there.

Batteryless Telephone Proves Value in Pacific

WASHINGTON—A sound-powered telephone operated without cumbersome batteries proved one of the most useful pieces of equipment on Guadalcanal, the War Department was advised this week by Lt. Col. R. B. H. Rockwell, Signal Corps, back from the South Pacific Island, where he served as a division signal officer.

Power in the telephone is generated by the human voice. It is capable of carrying its message as far as 10 miles under favorable conditions and has a range of five miles under almost any circumstances. Commercially developed, the sound-powered telephone has been adapted to war communications by the Signal Corps.

Tropics Hard on Batteries
The equipment was found particularly advantageous on Guadalcanal because of the lack of batteries, which have been found susceptible to deterioration from the humidity and dampness of the South Pacific. In addition, it is considerably smaller, more compact and more durable than battery-powered telephones. In size and appearance it is similar to the handset in use in American homes. Signaling is accomplished merely by whistling into the transmitter.

Colonel Rockwell explained that the orally-powered telephone equipment was installed on Guadalcanal for fire control of Infantry mortars and with Infantry companies, since at night all men were instructed to

remain in their fox holes. Orders had been issued that anyone moving about after dark was to be fired on.

Referring to the part played by the Signal Corps on the South Pacific Island, Colonel Rockwell said, "Our experience on Guadalcanal demonstrated that signal communications troops must be at least as well seasoned as combat troops, since the installation, operation and maintenance of communications goes on continuously."

Linemen Operate in Teams

Laying wire on Guadalcanal was described by Colonel Rockwell as "a man-size job in itself without considering Japanese snipers who, at times, would harass our linemen. Our linemen always operated in teams, armed with rifles or sub-machine guns to protect themselves."

"For the most part," he continued, "they were forced to work in the daytime. It was almost impossible to identify and follow wire circuits at night. No lights were permitted. In the front lines—which were not like our usual conception of front lines, but fox holes dug several yards apart along the front—anything that moved at night was almost sure to be fired on by friend and foe alike."

Nazis Surprised as Yanks Shatter 'Impregnable' Walls

WASHINGTON—American fighting equipment is "generally excellent" and as a rule is being well used, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, U. S. Army, Commanding General of the Third Army, declared in an interview released this week by the War Department upon his return from an observation tour to the Italian front.

"Our Infantry soldiers like both the bazooka and the rifle grenade, not only for anti-tank work, but against personnel," General Hodges said.

Don't Fear Tanks

Referring to the excellence of American arms, he said the Germans were frequently surprised when the solid adobe walls, behind which they take refuge and consider impregnable against anything short of artillery fire, are shattered before them by a weapon in the hands of a doughboy.

General Hodges said our infantry has no fear of German tanks; that tanks are not regarded as the "bully" of the battlefield. "They just consider the tanks as good targets now

and place their faith in the effectiveness of our antitank weapons, which are either organic with the Infantry or available from other sources for antitank fire."

The ideal nature of the terrain in Italy for such delaying action as the Germans are staging against the Allied forces was emphasized by General Hodges.

"The mountains are high and steep," he said, "and the ravines deep and difficult. In the crossing of the upper Volturno, I think Clark (Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commanding the Fifth Army) caught them by surprise. He moved at night and, by daylight, our Infantry was well in the Boche positions. All advances are necessarily slow because there are mines, mines, and more mines, and quantities of booby traps. In one division, 91 out of 140 casualties were caused by mines and booby traps."

"There are so many of them that, in addition to the Engineers, the Infantry and all the other arms are being trained in detecting and removing them."

New-Type Request

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—A new type of request developed at the headquarters of Company A, 39th Infantry Battalion, when 1st Sgt. John E. Forgeson received an appeal over the phone for an "extension of time" from a trainee who was then AWOL.

The missing man believed in doing things well since he also sent a telegram to Capt. Edwin P. Kanada, company commander, noting: "Will be home Saturday morning. Wife having a child."

The trainee returned on Sunday, a day later than he promised. He was promptly clamped in the clink.

Supervisor to Head Nurses in Training

WASHINGTON—Capt. Mary C. Walker, Army Nurse Corps, former assistant director of the Colorado State Board of Nurse Examiners, has been named to supervise U. S. cadet nurses entering Army hospitals for six months' affiliation and training, the War Department announced this week.

Under the training and orientation program, in which approximately 30 Army hospitals will participate, the students, all senior cadets, voluntarily take the six-month Army course, after which they assume either civilian or military nursing duties. While taking the Army course, they will be provided by Captain Walker with qualified Army nurses as educational directors and clinical instructors. Every 10 senior cadets affiliated with the Army can relieve eight Army nurses for overseas duty, she explained.

He Pickups with Eyes—Rifles Not Blondes

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—Some GIs boast that they can pick up a blonde with various eye movements, but probably no one else than Pfc. Harry M. Clapp, Co. G, 151st Infantry, has tried to pick up his rifle with his eyelids.

Clapp uses a contrivance made of steel wire, attached to his eyelids, and lifts his rifle, and even heavier objects, with it. He has exhibited the trick in shows and carnivals throughout the South and Midwest.

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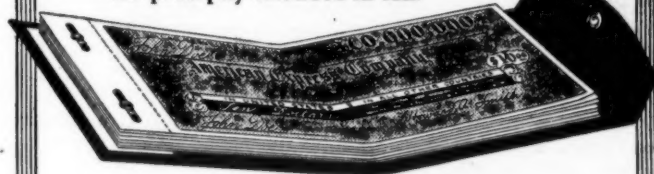
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for the United States Army

Editor—MEL RYDER. Managing Editor—EDWIN A. JOHNSON.
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Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Your Vote Is Very Important!

Soldiers, you'll get to vote! Despite all the heated discussions that have taken place and all the hot words that will fly around Capitol Hill, Congress will straighten out your voting problem.

Your vote, soldier, is a mighty touchy subject. The Republicans are afraid you'll get Franklin D. Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief, mixed up with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Politician. The Democrats are afraid that during the past two years you may have developed a peeve concerning the Administration or just want to make a change.

There is also the question of states' rights and the additional problem of whether your vote should be restricted to Federal office holders or to the state and local officials.

The Federal-controlled voting bill was tossed out in the Senate. A bill giving the states jurisdiction over the absentee soldier bill was substituted. The new bill has the advantage of giving you the privilege of voting for local officials—people you probably know. It has the disadvantage of demanding that a voting procedure be set up in each state which will provide every soldier with a simple, easy method of casting his ballot.

The Senate-okayed bill is being tossed around in the House like a hot potato. It is possible that the House will set up a voting procedure which can be readily adopted by each state. But regardless of the final arrangement Congress makes for casting your votes—you're going to get to vote.

There isn't a political leader who isn't more afraid of missing a few of the millions of votes you will cast for his party than he is of losing some of those votes to the opposition. It might be well to mention that after the war veteran votes are going to rate a priority. No politician in his right mind is going to incur your disfavor.

While we're on the subject, it may be well to point out that some of the veteran bills, which have been pigeon-holed in various committees, are getting an airing. They will rate even more consideration when the first fall breezes warn of November gales.

Loaded With TNT!



Letters

Gentlemen:

Please tell me whatinell I did to gain mention in your paper, specifically the issue of October 16. I've been deluged with letters complimenting me for my "item," "article," etc.

Thanks in advance, and with kindest wishes for a best Christmas yet, I am yours.

Cpl. Harry A. Hadley
Co. D, 773rd Amph. Tr. Bn.
Fort Ord, Calif.

(Sergeant Hadley does not appreciate his fame as a poet. "Supptg Auth for Abbr" was worthy of the acclaim. Ed.)

Gentlemen:

In the issue of the Army Times of July 31, 1943, in answer to the Army quiz on page 11 you state that Wavell is the first soldier to become Viceroy of India.

This has brought forward an argument. It is believed by a few of the boys that General Cornwallis, after his defeat by General Washington, was sent to India as viceroy. Can you please ascertain if such is a fact? And if so, will you please correct the statement?

Thanking you for your cooperation in the matter, I will close.

Albert H. Ferraris
(Cornwallis was sent to India in 1786, again in 1804, as Governor-General. He also served as Viceroy of Ireland. Ed.)

Ready On The Right . . .

A Washington bellhop found a wallet containing \$2,800. The owner offered him a ten cent tip. The bellhop refused, said he didn't need the money. . . A man disappeared from Pennsylvania Station, New York. His panicky wife gave away \$1,500 to bystanders in an effort to find him.

A diaper-minded Senator has found that 600,000 of these garments have been shipped to North Africa despite the acute shortage of the essential gadgets in this country. . . One item listed under expense of the Big Three-Power conference in Cairo was for "six fezzes for the FBI." It should have been Lend-Lease.

In Yakima, Wash., 7-year-old Billy Mallory went pheasant hunting. His parents smiled tolerantly until he returned with a bird. He explained: "Oh, there were lots of hunters, but I said 'bang' first so it was mine."

Unable to get shotgun shells in East Patchogue, N. Y., Jack Soule mailed an order to an Alaskan dealer. He got a case. . . Dana Smith, Canton, Pa., takes a cat along to retrieve rabbits.

Discharged from the Navy because of his age, 14-year-old James E. Bryant, Chicago, got around. Still wearing Navy blues and with chest covered with ribbons he married Patsy Ruth Kelly, 19, deserted her two days later. Shore Patrol caught up with him. He lost uniform and ribbons—faces grand jury action.

Australia's lone woman Senator is angry. It seems American soldiers married Australian girls and then deserted them.

The WPB has given into the irresistible suspender bloc. Lumberjacks claimed belt rolled back waist lines and contributed to national insecurity. . . A synthetic elastic thread is a boon to milady. It will not require as much muscle to pull on an elastic girdle which will wait a minute before tightening its grip.

A Los Angeles service station operator routed a gunman by singing, "Lay that pistol down!" . . . A crook out-crooked the crooks. Harold Sutcliffe has been charged with embezzling \$2336 deposited by convicts entering the New Mexico penitentiary.

Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, who arrived on the Gripaholm, refused to answer the phone. His wife explained: "He hasn't had a bath for four months and refuses to get out of the tub."

ARMY HIT KIT

Victory Polka

There's gonna be a Hallelujah day
When the boys have all come home
to stay

And a million bands begin to play
We'll be dancing the Victory polka.
And when we've lit the torch of Liberty

In each blacked-out land across the sea
When a man can proudly say "I'm free"

We'll be dancing the Victory polka.
And we will give a mighty cheer
When a ration book is just a souvenir
And we'll heave a mighty sigh
When each gal can kiss the boy she
kissed goodbye.

And they'll come marching down
Fifth Avenue
The United Nations in review
When this lovely dream has all come true

We'll be dancing the Victory polka.
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Pistol Packin' Mama

Had a date with a gal last nite
A date I had to keep.
Since I was late, to make that date
I grabbed the Captain's jeep.

CHORUS:
Lay that pistol down, Babe; Lay that
pistol down.
Pistol Packin' Mama, lay that pistol
down.

2nd VERSE:
Peelin' spuds is a lousy job,
But, pal, take my advice,
Be glad you're peeling spuds with us;
The Japs are peeling rice.
REPEAT CHORUS

The Germans used to raise their
hands
In Hitler's fav'r ite pose;
Now the Germans raise their hands
No higher than their nose.
REPEAT CHORUS

Dozin' off to dreamland,
My wifey next to me,
I whispered, "Sweet Dolores,"
But her name is Marie.
REPEAT CHORUS

Marry my daughter, the farmer said,
You'll own my field of hop.
It sounded good, so I married the
girl;

Now I own a lot of crop.
REPEAT CHORUS

Drinkin beer in the old PX
Is not what I call fun.
I'd rather chase a bit of lace
When my day's drill is done,

GI CHORUS:

Lay that pass right down, sarge;
Lay that pass right down.
Pistol Packin' Top Kick,
Lay that pass right down.
REPEAT GI CHORUS:

Polished up my brass, sarge;
My haircut's fresh and new;
My shoes all shine, I'm feelin' fine.
The rest is up to you.
REPEAT GI CHORUS

Been a model soldier,
As GI as can be;
So let me spend the next weekend
Where there's no reveille.
REPEAT GI CHORUS

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My Wild Irish Rose

My wild Irish rose, the sweetest
flow'r that grows,
You may search ev'rywhere, but none
can compare with my wild Irish
rose.

My wild Irish rose, the dearest flow'r
that grows,
And some day for my sake, she may
let me take
The bloom from my wild Irish rose.

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Silent Night, Holy Night

Silent Night! Holy Night! All is
calm, all is bright,
'Round yon Virgin Mother and Child!
Holy Infant, so tender and mild,
Sleep in heavenly peace, Sleep in
heavenly peace.

Adeste Fidelis

Oh come, all ye faithful, joyful and
triumphant,
Oh come, ye, oh come, ye to Beth-
lehem.

Come and behold Him born the King
of angels:
Om come let us adore Him, Oh come,
let us adore Him,

Oh come, let us adore Him, Christ
the Lord.

White Christmas

I'm dreaming of a White Christmas
Just like the ones I used to know
Where the tree-tops glisten
And children listen to hear sleigh
bells in the snow.

I'm dreaming of a White Christmas
With ev'ry Christmas card I write,
'May your days be merry and bright
And may all your Christmases be
white."

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December Edition

They're Either Too Young Or Too Old

They're either too young or too old,
They're either too gray or too grassy
green,
The pickin's are poor and the crop is
lean.

What's good is in the army, what's
left will never harm me.
They're either too old or too young,
So, darling, you'll never get stung.
Tomorrow I'll go hiking with that
Eagle Scout unless

I get a call from grandpa for a
snappy game of chess.
I'm finding it easy to stay good as
gold.

They're either too young or too old.
2nd VERSE:

They're either too warm or too cold;
They're either too fast or too fast
asleep.

So, darling, believe me, I'm yours to
keep.

There isn't any gravy; the gravy's in
the navy.
They're either too fresh or too stale—
There is no available male.

I will confess to one romance I'm
sure you will allow;
He tries to serenade me but his voice
is changing now.

I'm finding it easy to keep things
controlled.

They're either too young or too old.
I'll never, never fall ya, while you
are in Australia,

Or out in the Aleutians, or off among
the Rooshians.

And flying over Egypt, Your heart
will never be gypped,

And when you get to India, I'll still
be what I've been to ya.

I've looked the field over, and lo,
and behold!

They're either too young or too old!
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Shoo-Shoo Baby

Shoo-shoo, shoo baby, shoo-shoo;
shoo baby, bye, bye, baby
Yur papa's off to the seven seas.
Don't cry baby, don't sigh baby, bye,
bye, bye baby.

When I come back we'll live a life
of ease.
Seems kind of tough now to say
good-bye this way,

But papa's gotta be rough now,
So that he can be sweet to you an-
other day.

Bye, bye, baby. Don't cry, baby;
Shoo-shoo, shoo baby,
You're papa's off to the seven seas.
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BOOKS

This week's mail to the Book Column brings a load of textbooks and general nonfiction about the Army.

"Military Phychology" by Norman Meier, Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 St., New York City, \$3, carries forward by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear characterizing the book as "of outstanding value to the officer and the noncommissioned officer."

"General Chemistry" is the obviously correct title of a revised edition of a text by L. E. Young of Mills College and C. W. Porter, University of California. Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is the publisher.

This week marks the publication of the fourth edition of "Young America's Aviation Annual," by David C. Cook, published by Robert M. McBride & Co., 111 East 16 Street, New York City, \$2.50. Prominently featured in this discussion of aircraft for younger Americans is the Civil Air Patrol, the airplane spotter service, blimps and barrage balloons, and the training of airplane crews.

Continuing their series of "He's in the . . ." McBride also presents "He's in the Artillery Now," by Chard Powers Smith, FA captain in World War I. Mr. Smith depicts not only the life of a trainee, but tells civilians how the big guns actually work, covering both Coast and Field Artillery.

"TARGET: GERMANY" . . . published in cooperation with Life Magazine; Simon and Schuster, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York; \$1, paper edition; \$2., cloth edition.

"Target: Germany" is the Air Forces own account of its Eighth Bomber Command's first year over Fortress Europe. It has the intensity of a history written by the men who made that history; it is a book so compelling you cannot lay it down until you've finished it.

The writers—two unnamed Air Forces officers—have done full justice to a story jam-packed with drama and interest. Page 11 plunges you into the nerve-wracking hours of planning, briefing, waiting for the V-sign, then finally taking off on a June, 1943, raid over Germany.

From there the book switches back to a discussion of daylight precision bombing—a summary of its advantages, descriptions of the planes used for it. The story goes on chronologically, from the arrival in England in 1942 of the first seven officers to plan and experiment with this form of bombing, through the "token" raid on July 4, 1942, to the August 17, 1943, devastation of Regensburg.

There is plenty of action here—the air battle over Lille, which was the first head-on collision between the American spearhead and the massed strength of the Luftwaffe; the hammering of the submarine pens at La Pellice, Lorient, and St. Nazaire; the attack on the Ploesti oil fields.

To give the reader an even more thorough knowledge of the problems and the achievements of precision bombing there are accounts of station life—of the question of the "full breakfast table," of what it takes to build an air base, descriptions of the lines of German defenses, factual figures that are believe-it-or-not in proportion.

"Target: Germany" is not told entirely in terms of machines. It is full of stories told of and by the boys on "Hell's Angels," "Rationed Passion," "Pregnant," "Portia." It is the story of Sgt. Arizona Harris told by a surviving officer. It is the diary of a sergeant who didn't come back.

Dec. 7, 1943, is the date of publication for "Target: Germany." The story of its action goes a long way to vindicate the action of Dec. 7, two years ago. All royalties from "Target: Germany" go to the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

"THE GRIM REAPERS" . . . by Stanley Johnston; E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., \$2.75.

Stanley Johnston, already known for his "Queen of the Flat-Tops" continues his chronicle of the Navy's part in the war—this time going above the ocean's surface to present the view of the fighter pilot.

His new book, "The Grim Reapers," is so full of action that it's quite a struggle just to hang on to it. The book centers around the tale of a hero, Lt. Comdr. James H. Flattery, who organized and commanded the squadron of VF-110's known as the Grim Reapers.

I Want a Girl

I want a girl, just like the girl that married dear old Dad,
She was a pearl and the only girl that Daddy ever had.

A good old fashioned girl with heart so true,
One who loves nobody else but you.

I want a girl, just like the girl that married dear old Dad.

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Santa Barbara Honored By Army Artillerymen

FORT SILL, Okla.—Santa Barbara, patroness of field artillery, will receive special tribute from artillerymen in December, for it was in that month, during the fourth century, that she was beheaded and became a martyr for Christianity.

According to legend, Santa Barbara was so beloved by her wealthy father that he secluded her in a tower to prevent suitors from discovering her great beauty and claiming her hand in marriage.

Learned Christianity

While gazing at the heavens she came to doubt the idols which were worshipped by her parents and secretly learned the teachings of Christianity from the disciple of a teacher in Alexandria. Later she was secretly baptized, all without the knowledge or consent of her father.

When workmen came at the direction of her father to construct an elaborate bathroom in her tower, she commanded them to build three windows instead of the two they had been instructed to erect.

In answer to her father's displeased query she answered: "Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and the Three are One." Enraged, the father drew his sword to slay her, but she evaded him and fled to the summit of the tower and was hidden from his sight by angels who carried her to a distance. But a shepherd betrayed her, pointing silently to her hiding place. Immediately her father beat her and shut her up in a dungeon, prompted by his unrelenting fury and indignation when he discovered she was a Christian.

Condemned to Torture

The father denounced her publicly and she was condemned to be scourged and burned, but the legend says that during all her misery she "only prayed for courage to endure" what was inflicted, "rejoicing to suffer for Christ's sake."

Her father finally gave up trying

to shake her faith and took her to a mountain and cut off her head with his sword. "But as he descended the mountain there came on a most fearful tempest, with thunder and lightning, and fire fell upon this cruel father and consumed him utterly, so that not a vestige of him remained."

Became Protectress

Because of the sudden and violent nature of her death and the cause for which she resisted, coupled with the disposition of her decapitator, she became the protectress against thunder and lightning, firearms, gunpowder and sudden death.

It is believed that field artillerymen chose her as their saint for this latter reason. During the 14th century, when cannon balls were first propelled with gunpowder, it was not unusual for the cannon to explode, killing its own men. Thus, field artillerymen were constantly in danger of sudden death from their own weapon.

In most of her statues there is a tower in the background, frequently compared to the observation post. Invariably there are cannon at her feet. The crimson mantle which usually adorns her shoulders may be compared to field artillery's color, red.

Servicemen demand Spiffy COLLAR STAYS



HOLDS COLLAR POINTS DOWN

INVISIBLE UNDER COLLAR




The Stay with the Self-Adjusting Spring

EASY ON EASY OFF

NEATNESS COUNTS!

BEFORE AFTER



COSTS BUT A FEW CENTS AT ARMY AND PX STORES

A BUCK SERGEANT in the 300th Infantry of The Infantry School Troops gave this command: "Hips on shoulders—PLACE." Then he corrected himself with no better result: "Shoulders on hips—PLACE." While neither command appears in the regulations governing physical training, Lt. Harry Smith, Supply Officer of the 1st Battalion saved the badly battered buck sergeant's self respect to some extent by proving that the later command can be obeyed, or a reasonable facsimile thereof.

—Infantry School Photo

Mom Is Favorite Pin-up At Monmouth, Paper Says

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—"If you want to know who is the pin-up girl at Fort Monmouth, we'd say it was mom."

This is one of the conclusions of an investigator sent out by the Signal Corps Message, post newspaper, in answer to the suggestions caused by recent publicity in daily papers and national magazines to the effect that soldiers crave suggestive pictures.

"This is a hoax at the expense of the service, in this camp at least," the Message's article says. "Soldiers at Monmouth do not go in for pin-up girls. The walls and shelves of the barracks proved to be unadorned by any photographs. The orderly rooms, mess halls and supply rooms had pictures of General MacArthur or of local officers."

A student radio operator, Pfc. Herman Weiner, who has seen many glamour girls along the Great White Way in New York, said: "Yes, I carry the picture of a beautiful woman in my pocket. She is my mother. A soldier has enough weight to carry without being loaded down with pictures of strange women."

Cpl. Austin W. Henry said: "The pin-up is merely an advertising stunt. A soldier's pin-up should be his mother. He knows he can always depend on her."

T/Sgt. James L. Vass, a radio instructor, sustained the opinion. "In almost three years of soldiering," he said, "I rarely have seen an Army man pin up a movie star's picture. Photos I have seen were mostly of wives, mothers and sweethearts."

The reporter did find an array of chorus girls, strip teasers and movie starlets. They decorated the post barber shops, but were ruled out

because they were put up by civilian barbers.

"On this post, pictures may not be displayed during inspection," the article went on. "But after the tension of the Saturday inspection is over the pictures of the loved ones begin to reappear. Sure, the Fort Monmouth soldier has his pin-ups. But in practically every instance research proved that the spreading of the pin-up gossip as the public has come to know it is a hoax at the expense of the man in the service."

War Department Expects To Deliver All Gifts By Xmas

WASHINGTON—So whole-hearted was the response of the American home front to the Army's appeal to mail gifts early that it is expected all will be delivered by Christmas morning, it was announced by the War Department this week.

Already in Italy

Christmas gifts from home are already reaching troops of the Fifth Army in Italy in increasing numbers, though many of these must be packed on mules to get them to the front.

The "Yule logs" of the Fifth Army will be small charcoal fires burning in tin cans concealed in rocky crags. But when the five-pound packages arrive, the men huddle under trees, argue about the sound and weight and discuss what to do about the "Do Not Open Until Christmas" direction.

"I'm Santa Claus"

One unit had been under fire on Armistice Day, November 11, but Supply Sergeant Darwin A. Benjamin jumped from the cab of his truck and shouted: "It's a good thing those shells missed me down the road. I'm Santa Claus. Look at the Christmas bundles on top of those rations."

High Rate in Deportment Only One Gig Per Month

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Stewart's WAC Company not only is going to town doing soldier work, but also is making the grade in a big way from a deportment standpoint. A survey disclosed that the average Stewart WAC garners only one "gig" per month, which rates the more than 100 women of the company high as model soldiers.

Only four or five WACs get more than four "gigs" within a two-month period, which automatically restricts them to the camp for one Saturday night. The WAC barracks are inspected four to five times each week.

The packages were sorted at the regimental loading point without delay and started on their way to well-advanced outposts.

The Army considers these packages and their delivery by Christmas sufficiently important that company mail clerks often make their way through pathless woods and under enemy fire to deliver them, together with regular mail, to men in forward positions.

Fifth Army post offices report that the folks at home have done a good job of packing, too. They have followed postal regulations and wrapped their gifts carefully. As a result, practically every package is arriving safe and undamaged.

SOLDIERS—

This Army Plaque makes a fine Christmas Gift.

Here's a beautiful gift that mother, father, sister, brother, wife or sweetheart will readily appreciate. It's a most attractive item for the home.

This plaque is 6 1/2" x 7 3/4" in size. Made of inch thick highly polished walnut. The insignia emblem is done in striking colors. Two lines of gold letter printing are included in the price—your name and the name of your organization.

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THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF DYANSHINE LIQUID SHOE POLISH IS NOW BEING SHIPPED TO OUR ARMED FORCES

Best 'Orientation Corner' Wins Christmas Gift

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—About the most Christmas present imaginable—a combination radio and phonograph valued at \$129—will be placed in a battalion day room here on Christmas.

The nifty radio-phonograph is the prize that will be awarded by the special service branch for the best orientation exhibit in a battalion day room. The contest is open to all AATC units.

The exhibits are now being placed in the rooms and are termed "orientation corners." All displays will be judged during the week of Dec. 20, on the basis of general appearance of the day room, attractiveness of display, timeliness of material, factual accuracy, ingenuity of presentation, research evident in the display, and effectiveness of instruction. Group orientation officers will do the judging.

TO THE FOLKS BACK HOME

Second to a letter from yours truly, there's nothing the folks back home, (or that little honey on Main Street), would like as much as a magazine gift this Xmas! If you can't be sitting on the front porch, you can leave your heart in the mailbox—each time an issue arrives. You like the mail call! Imagine the folks when the postman rings—they get a jump in their throat and they think of you. Keep the mail arriving with Subscription Gifts.

1 Year—New or Renewal—Gift Cards Sent Free in Your Name

American Girl	\$2.00	Glamour	1.50	News Week	\$5.00
American Home	1.50	Good Housekeeping	3.50	New Yorker	6.00
American Magazine	2.50	Harpers Magazine	4.00	Outdoor Life	2.00
Better Homes & Gardens	1.50	House & Garden	4.00	Popular Mechanics	2.50
Child Life	2.50	House Beautiful	4.00	Popular Science	2.00
Collier's Weekly	3.00	Jack & Jill	2.50	Readers Digest	2.75
Coronet	2.75	Ladies Home Journal—2 yrs.	3.00	Redbook	2.50
Cosmopolitan	3.50	Liberty	3.00	Saturday Eve. Post—2 yrs.	5.00
Encore	5.00	Life	4.50	Time	5.00
Esquire	3.00	Look	4.50	U. S. News	4.00
Etude	2.50	Mademoiselle	2.50	Vogue	6.00
Fortune	\$10.00	McCall's	1.50	Women's Home Companion	1.50

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DOUBLE QUICK

on your reply, please, Christmas is just around the corner! Address me, SALLY COOK, when you send your order. I'll give it the right touch for I'm the C. O. of the Service Division of

THE MAYFAIR AGENCY

51 East 33rd St. New York 16, N. Y.

ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

During a class in aircraft recognition at **CAMP STEWART, Ga.**, a private was asked to identify a plane from a picture flashed on the screen for approximately three seconds. After a moment's hesitation he answered: "It's a two-motored blur, sir."

One of the WAC detachment at **FORT STONEMAN, Calif.**, who was home on furlough sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Root, WAC commanding officer: "Love you like a mother. Request five day extension, please." Lieutenant Root rose to the occasion in her reply: "Affection mutual. Extension for emergency only. Report as ordered."

Pvt. Ingram Taylor, of the 20th Armored Division MP Platoon at **CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.**, thought he knew all there was to know about handcuffs. When on relief duty in the division provost marshal's office, he fitted a pair of the bracelets over his wrists to show a GI bystander that it is impossible to escape from them. After his demonstration Taylor began to look for the key to remove them, but found it wasn't in its usual place. He had to sit for an hour or more, answering the phone, taking messages, and replying to questions of various kidding visitors, before another member of the staff came in and released him.

Pvt. Max Medoff of the post personnel office at **CAMP SHERIDAN, Ill.**, rushed breathlessly into the post intelligence office with a scrap of paper he had found in a phone booth at headquarters. "Looks like some kind of a secret code," he suggested. The "code," scribbled on the sheet, ran like this: "MSS KON KLOP KLRP SUNEZ Y KOMON NOMERA OWLET ZGOMIBI KLRP." Capt. Frank Custer, intelligence officer, struggled with the message for a few minutes and finally evolved this: "Miss Kohn called up. Call 'er up soon 's yu come 'om, no matter 'ow late it's gonna be, call 'er up."

Probably the record for the shortest, as well as the longest, service in command of a United States Army regiment is held by Col. C. C. Smith, CO of the 61st group at **CAMP HAAN, Calif.** He commanded the Coast Artillery regiment, South Carolina National Guard, from 1921 to 1942. In September, 1942, he was

transferred to Camp Davis, N. C., and given command of the 606th regiment. Ten minutes after he had assumed his duties he received orders to go to England as an observer of tactics and defense.

A trainee in Co. C, 64th Battalion, **MRTC, at CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.**, was being shown how to roll a full pack by Sgt. Emmitt Waller. When the step-by-step process was completed the trainee inquired, in all seriousness: "Where does the pillow go?"

Sgt. Brian Dallas, one of the members of the British Composite Battery which was visiting at **CAMP STEWART, Ga.**, tells a story which gives the lie to the old saw that the British have no sense of humor. "We were asleep near an air field one night," he says, "when the Jerries came over and dropped some big ones in an adjoining field. We all sat up on the edge of our beds, ready to turn out. All but one chap. He turned over in bed, sighed, and then said: 'I suppose they'll have us out filling up those blooming holes in the morning.'"

The scene was the main gate at **CAMP MACKALL, N. C.** A group of visiting 4-H club children was watching a squadron of planes soaring overhead, when B-A-N-G, went an explosion, with gravel flying in the air and a cloud of dust. Some of the boys of the group began scratching out foxholes. Investigation proved that the explosion came from a tire blow-out on one of the automobiles parked nearby.

A former commander-in-chief of an army of 10,000 is now a member of Co. B, 35th Battalion, at **CAMP CROWDER, Mo.** He doesn't appear to object a bit to wearing just two stripes, either. Cpl. Walter H. Stamper, Jr., was connected with radio stations at Chattanooga, Tenn., Gainesville, Fla., and Dalton, Ga. There he worked up an army of Junior Commandos under the sponsorship of Station WOOD. One of his favorite "fanfares" in his radio programs was the use of bugle calls and martial music. But he vows now he will never repeat them in any radio work he does after the war. Also, he hopes the "commanding officer" idea will be forgotten. "Little Orphan Annie isn't the name for me," he says. "I'd rather they'd call me Stinky."

Nurses Dig, March, Crawl Preparing for Combat Areas

WASHINGTON—Digging foxholes, marching with full packs, and learning the approved Army technique for crawling over battle terrain are part of the training given Army nurses in four-week basic training courses after their entry into the Army nurse corps, the War Department announced this week.

"Army nurses must know not only how to care for others, but also how to take care of themselves," Col. Florence Blanchfield, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, declared in emphasizing the importance of the Corps' basic training program.

Taught Self-Protection

Self-protection from enemy shelling and bombardment is essential, particularly to the Army nurse serving overseas near front lines or in rear or evacuation areas.

Teaching self-protection, however, is not the only purpose of the basic training. Newly commissioned nurses are taught the principles and methods of medical field service and Army nursing in order that they may perform efficiently those duties to which they may be assigned. The course is designed to orient the newly commissioned Army nurse and to give a general background of information concerning the Army and its organization, and in particular the organization and function of the Medical Department and the Army Nurse Corps.

"Teamwork," Colonel Blanchfield stated, "is essential in any organization. It is particularly needed in the type of work that nurses do in the Army. Their part in this big machine called the Army is important. They are concerned with the health and welfare of the personnel which make up our armed forces and upon whom not only efficiency but victory depend. They must know not only their part, but something of the other components of the

Stewart Men Buy

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Army cooks in one outfit here can pride themselves on their excellence in the culinary arts. Soldiers in the outfit liked the turkey and trimmin's so well they showed their appreciation by chipping in and buying the cooks a present.

Army if they are to function most effectively. Much of the instruction given in the basic training course has been directed to this end. Reports from overseas regarding nurses who have received the course have justified our hopes."

Protection Cited

The basic training program, given at Nurse Training Centers in each of the Army's nine Service Commands in the United States, includes training in individual defense against chemical attack and against air, parachute and mechanized attack. The Army nurse learns how to use a gas mask, how to dig a foxhole quickly, how to conceal herself by camouflage, and how to advance under a barrage of enemy shell fire. Marches with full pack prepare her for the day when she may have to evacuate on foot before an advancing enemy.

Instruction also includes training in sanitation and control of disease, fly and mosquito control, food inspection and mess sanitation, field water supplies and purification, waste disposal, first aid, care and management of mental patients, treatment of chemical casualties, and other medical phases of Army life.



LEADING an Italian prisoner of war orchestra in Bizerte, Tunisia, is Joseph Pellegrino, a citizen of the U. S., who was in Italy at the outbreak of war. In spite of his protests he was drafted into the Italian Army, and was later captured by American forces. Pellegrino (with hand raised) was accepted in the U. S. Army sometime after this photo was made.

New Equipment Speeds Setting Up Substitute Office

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—A 24-hour reduction in the time required for setting up a telephone substitute central office—time that is vitally important under battle conditions—is made possible by newly designed equipment recently received here for use in training students in Central Signal Corps School's course in Central Office Practices.

The equipment, consisting of a switchboard, power panel and a terminal frame, can be moved in a pick-up truck, whereas the field equipment now in use requires a ton-and-a-half truck and weighs 2900 pounds as compared to the 1100 pound weight of the new equipment. Innovations in standard commercial equipment, adapted for Army use, permit it to be set up in one-fourth of the time formerly required for portable field equipment.

A salient new feature is a plug which connects the switchboard to outside lines by simply plugging in, whereas other equipment is connected by the tedious soldering of approximately 288 connections—a day's work for the soldiers setting up the office.

Each of six plugs connects 24 cable encased wires from the PBX board to exterior line connections at the base of the terminal frame. The board has a line capacity approximately equal to that of the portable type field equipment.

Sneakers' Bureau of EMs at Stewart

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—An Enlisted Men's Speakers Bureau is being organized here by the AAATC Special Service Office. It was announced this week. The new bureau will provide speakers for orientation lectures and discussion groups.

Speakers for the bureau will be enlisted men who have had some experience in one or more of the various theaters of war, or who have lived in foreign countries. Purpose of the lectures and discussions will be to give the men in the various AA battalions a deeper understanding of the problems they will meet when they come in contact with the people of some foreign country.

The men who will give these lectures will stress the customs, cultural background, habits and economic life of the people of the foreign countries in which they have seen service, or in which they have lived. Speaking from their experiences, these men will be able to advise GIs, who have never been out of the United States, how to conduct themselves in foreign lands.

Plans also are underway to exchange speakers with other branches of the service that have men who have seen overseas action.

99th Inf. Div. in New Home at Camp Maxey

CAMP MAXEY, Tex.—The 99th Infantry Division celebrated two notable events in its history recently.

On November 12th the transfer of the Division from the Louisiana Maneuvers area to this post was completed. And on the 15th the first anniversary of its activation at Camp Van Dorn, Mass., was celebrated.

Men of the other units in camp are happy over the arrival of the 99th, since the large division area it occupies had seemed a lonesome place since the departure of the 102nd Infantry Division.

Commanding the 99th is Brig. Gen. Walter E. Lauer, who was Chief of Staff of the 3rd Division in the invasion of Africa. Brig. Gen. William B. Bradford is assistant division commander.



KEEPING HIS DISTANCE
He sights through the wires

8th Arm'd Photo

Mass Production

CAMP HOWZE, Tex.—En route to Texas and the camp here from maneuvers, Pvt. Joe Roberts, of Regimental Headquarters Co., 411th Infantry, Cactus Division, wrote his name and address on scraps of paper which he tossed out whenever he saw a group of young women along the right of way.

His first two days in garrison brought him 15 letters as a result. Now he is beginning to look around for a staff to handle his correspondence.

'The Buffalo' Rated Finest Combat Paper

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—"The Buffalo," popular weekly camp publication, is not only an aid to the training of the men of the 92nd Infantry Division, it has been acclaimed by Army leaders as the finest combat division newspaper in the Armed Forces.

On the principle that a picture is worth 1,000 words, "The Buffalo" emphasizes the pictorial approach. Each week its front page, entirely of pictures, features the phase of training being stressed currently in the division. Short articles and additional pictures on the inside pages carry the description a bit further.

Illustrative of this was a recent series of pictures on air-ground training, combined with articles on the WEFT system of aircraft identification. This received favorable comment for its practical helpfulness from both officers and men.

McCoach Orders Decreased Use of Vehicles in 9th SC

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—Some 6,000 motor vehicles are going out of action in the eight western states of the Ninth Service Command under an order from Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., new commanding general, to all posts, camps, and stations for a 25 per cent reduction of administrative automotive equipment.

"Motor" vehicle does not entirely describe the reduction order, which is sweeping enough to include bicycles.

Tremendous savings in critical tires, gasoline, and parts will result from the order. In addition, there will be less drain on diminishing completed automobile stocks.

Vehicles withdrawn from posts, camps and stations will, in some cases, be turned over to other governmental agencies, saving the need of issuing a new vehicle. Some will replace those worn out in training where reductions can NOT be made without jeopardizing important operations. Others will go into storage.

United After 15 Years

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—Mrs. Vida Lotz Brooks of Indianapolis and her son Floyd were separated 15 years ago, by circumstances over which they had no control. Recently, reasoning that Floyd would now be old enough to be in the service, Mrs. Brooks appealed to the Army and the Red Cross for aid in her search. Records showed that a Floyd Brooks had recently been sent here, so Mrs. Brooks made a flying trip to the fort to see if the lad was her son. He was, and a happy reunion resulted.

Couple of Wires End 'Keep Your Distance Blues'

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—Vehicle drivers in the 8th Armored Division's 58th Armored Infantry Battalion no longer have the keep-your-proper-distance blues. They don't find it difficult to avoid convoy complications. It's as easy as squinting through a pair of wires. In fact, that's exactly what they do. Maj. Paul L. Fowler, battalion commander, devised a set of vertical wires, five-eighths of an inch apart, to be placed on the windshield frame directly in front of the driver. By experimenting, Major Fowler discovered a vehicle was exactly 10 yards ahead when it just filled the space between the wires. When the vehicle was 45 yards ahead, the wires covered just half of the back portion.

With this system, drivers need only take the proper "sight picture." If the outline of the vehicle extends beyond the limits of the wire, the driver knows he is too close. If there is daylight between the wires and the "picture," the convoy is spreading out too much.

All vehicles of the 58th are now equipped with the wires, which are being made of scrap material in the battalion motor shop under direction of Lt. M. L. Young, battalion maintenance officer.

The device can be used with either the front armor plate open or closed. Major Fowler maintains the system appears to be infallible, and credits it with eliminating the unsightly accordion effect from recent convoys of the 58th Armored Infantry Battalion.

until needed; some will furnish necessary parts for other equipment. To further conserve automotive equipment, vehicles which have outlived their usefulness in training with tactical units are being converted into equipment which will have many hundred useful miles in administrative or maintenance work. For example, command cars are being converted into pickup trucks without the use of a single item of new raw material. Acetylene torches cut away portions of the command car body, then this same steel goes back into the pickup truck. Three "pilot models" of these conversions have been completed at key Ordnance shops in the command.

Starved Rock Park Used For Engineers' Training

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Starved Rock State Park, historical and picturesque wooded bluffland six miles east of LaSalle, Ill., will be used for training purposes during the next few months by the Corps of Engineers at this Army Service Forces Unit Training Center. It was announced this week by the public relations office.

Col. Robert D. Ingalls, commanding officer of the Engineer Group, said every unit here will devote a week of its training program learning how to build pontoon, foot and assault boat bridges and various types of river operations essential to mobile warfare.

No Stop to Training Until Day of Victory

WASHINGTON—To prepare for and meet ever-changing battle tactics and conditions, the training of American soldiers overseas is a continuing process and will be right up to the day of the unconditional surrender of the Axis, the War Department announced this week.

This training includes the battle-hardened veteran just out of the lines, as well as the soldier just off a transport and assigned to a replacement depot. Naturally, it is not the same for the veteran as for the new arrival, but it has been designed to integrate and coordinate both to produce the teamwork essential to success in combat.

Training Overseas.
In making the statement, the War Department reviewed its training program. As a rule, large replacement training depots are set up in each theater. Here troops fresh from this country are given the final polish and become acquainted with the climatic and terrain conditions under which they will be called to go into action. Schools have been established overseas, where the individual is given additional or post-graduate instruction in the particular specialty for which he was trained in the United States.

In reality, these are finishing schools. In the United States, the soldier's instruction was largely in the fundamentals of his specialty, since it was not known at the time he started his training to which theater he would be sent. Consequently, his instruction had to be such as would meet the basic requirements for any or all theaters.

However, on his arrival in the theater, he is given additional specialized training in his specialty. Necessarily, the time available for this type of training is determined by the tactical situation in the theater and the need for personnel with particular qualifications. All men are assigned to replacement depots upon arrival, and their period of training there continues until they are requisitioned to fill vacancies in units or installations. During this training period, instruction is based on battle experience in the particular locality and on the tactics used there by Allies as well as the enemy.

Example Cited
For example, a Signal Corps man is sent to a North African replacement depot. When he leaves the United States on a transport, he has completed his basic military training and his training in Signal Corps procedures. He is entirely competent to send and receive all kinds of messages under all kinds of conditions except those of actual battle. On arrival, he is first given a rigorous physical conditioning course. During the week or so on shipboard he has had little opportunity to exercise and has become soft and possibly put on some excess weight. His service the dual purpose of getting him into battle trim and accustoming him to the climate and terrain.

At the same time, he begins a refresher course in Signal Corps procedures, reviewing briefly what he has learned in the United States. He is given courses to familiarize him with the British terms and nomenclature used in their military communications.

The same procedure is followed with the infantryman, the artilleryman and the score of other specialists who go to make up the modern army.

At length, the soldier is ordered to join a unit. It may be a base section, a unit in reserve or a unit actually in battle. If the latter, he receives his baptism of fire and puts the theories he has learned in the long months of training to the ultimate test. Under such conditions he quickly becomes integrated and with the help of the veterans on either side of him learns the technique of teamwork.

Teammates Drill Him
Should he be assigned to a base section or a unit in reserve, he is given more instruction in the particular niche in the unit he is to fill. Here his teammates drill him in his duties until he is an integral cog in the smooth-functioning machine. He soon realizes that the more smoothly the machine functions, the greater the chances of victory and his own survival.

Even the battle-hardened veteran is not done with training. New tactics and new techniques are being developed constantly and put into practice and he must be instructed in them. Time always is a vital factor in a combat zone and sometimes he will be given his instructions while under fire and at others, more leisurely, while his unit is in reserve. But still the training goes on. For example, a field artillery battery may have a position at the front from which it has been firing

constantly at the enemy lines without moving. The crews load and fire their guns with perfect coordination. There isn't a lost motion, a hitch or a second's delay.

Eventually, the battery is relieved and moves back into the more or less peace and security of the reserves. While the crew has become letter-perfect in firing, it is rusty in the technique of moving quickly and going into action with the utmost speed. So it is trained and drilled in these essentials during the rest period.

Practice Hiking
Similarly, an infantry company may have a station on a static front which calls for little or no movement. When it is relieved, it must be given hiking practice so that its members again are in shape for what the future holds. Conversely, a company which has been advancing rapidly may require training in the art of static warfare.

And so the training program goes forward in the four quarters of the globe and will continue until the day of ultimate victory.

MP's Geography A Trifle Shaky?

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Whether the MP was human after all or merely weak on his geography is a question we can't decide.

It all happened like this. A young corporal stationed on Matagorda Island, former duck hunter's paradise a few miles off the Texas coast, left there on a three-day pass carrying with him \$115.

Nearly two weeks later the corporal returned. He explained to his CO, "In Victoria, Tex., I bought a quart of whiskey and decided to take a bus ride. From then on it was just whiskey and buses, buses and whiskey, until I sobered up in Chicago flat broke."

"There're an awful lot of MP's between here and Chicago," said the commander suspiciously. "Didn't you run into any of them?"

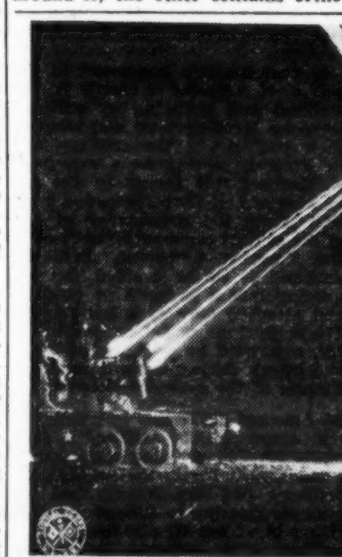
"Yes sir," replied the corporal. "In Tulsa an MP asked me where I was from, and when I said Matagorda, he slapped me on the back and said 'Good work, old man. I sure hope you fellas can hold it.'"

Major Who Improved Water Test, Receives Commendation

WASHINGTON—A testing kit that makes simple and sure the Army's testing of its chlorinated water supplies has been developed by Maj. Lloyd K. Clark, Sanitary Corps, Office of The Surgeon General, the War Department announced this week. For his work, Major Clark received a citation of commendation from The Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk.

The Army uses calcium hypochlorite to purify water for drinking and cooking purposes. The new testing kit, used to determine the calcium hypochlorite content, is small and compact and is easily operated.

The new device consists of two plastic vials: One is used for testing and has a one-inch yellow band around it; the other contains ortho-



A SPECTACULAR PATTERN is made in the night skies of Wellfleet, anti-aircraft firing range, near Camp Edwards, Mass., as two sets of multiple 50-caliber machine-guns on trailer mounts cross tracer fire. The guns reach high into the heavens to throw streams of bullets at plane-towed sleeve targets. These 50-caliber multiple machine-guns can pour unbelievable quantities of metal into any enemy plane unfortunate enough to cross their path.

NAM to Hear Post-War Plan

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Arthur G. Drefa, a member of the National Association of Manufacturers' post war committee, announced that a program designed "to eliminate as much of the hardship as possible" for soldiers demobilized after the war, will be presented at the Association's convention in New York this month.

Mr. Drefa, vice-president and treasurer of the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, said that a committee report would recommend that honorably-discharged soldier be paid up to \$100 per month, plus family allowances, for three months, and \$50 per month for the next three months.

"We must have, well in advance," Mr. Drefa said, "an orderly program for the demobilization of our soldiers. I think they should be told now what steps are being taken to protect their return to peace."

Other recommendations in the report include:

A prompt three-week furlough with transportation paid to and from the soldier's home to let him size up the peacetime job situation.

Job training for all troops, with provisions for release of any man whose former employer certified him as needed in a peacetime business.

Selection of troops for possible post-war service with regard to family status and age, so that men with greater home obligations would be released first.

Even Vets Must Train, OCS Grads Are Told

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Stressing the importance of continued training even under gun fire, Brig. Gen. John W. N. Schulz, president of the Engineer Board here, addressing the 41st Engineer Officer School graduates at exercises this week, declared that it was incumbent upon every officer to maintain strict training schedules for the hardened battle veteran as well as the new soldier in a theatre of operations.

"Do not think for one moment that your training has been completed at the Officer Candidate School. Although you have successfully completed an intensive curriculum of military engineer training at Fort Belvoir, there will still be many new techniques and tactics to learn. The shifting speed of mechanized warfare requires constant training and changes in tactics," General Schulz said.



IT'S A LONG jump from the Church of the Little Flower in New York City to this army religious service in the primitive surroundings of an island in the Southwest Pacific, but Chaplain (Capt.) Emory has made it. The former New York clergyman is conducting church services for American soldiers, who have been joined by natives.

—Signal Corps Photo

LIFE AT THE FRONT

Reports on Fighting Men From All Over The World

Washee Quicke

GUADALCANAL—The laundry problem is much simpler on this island than in many American cities these days. Sgt. W. H. Burnett and S/Sgt. Russell S. Anderson arrived recently with an accumulation of dirty clothes. A native laundryman eyed the bundle skeptically. "Much clothes. Take much time," he said. Burnett asked "How much time?" "No can finish till tomorrow," came the answer. The laundry was back next day.

So Near—Yet Too Far

NAPLES—An infantry company was bivouaced in an olive orchard on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius. The rose-red lick of flame from the volcano's crater nosed into the dark night. "Sure is some sight," suggested a corporal. "I'd like to roast weiners over that fire." "Yah, I wouldn't even mind fryin' some spam." "Got any spam?" inquired the corporal. Vesuvius glowed brightly as they got outside the spam—cold.

Art in the Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN MID-PACIFIC—A real art show was developed here, the exhibit being made at the Kala club. Cpl. Louis Kalvoda, a well-known artist from Milwaukee, announced critically that the work was of superior quality. It should be since it included pictures by Pvt. Harvey Shade, New York advertising artist; Bill Benyon, former art chief of the Los Angeles Herald Express, and Pfc. Adam Scwejowski, contributor to Esquire and Saturday Evening Post.

Carnival Spirit Returns

AJACCIO, Corsica—For the first time in this war the rollicking "Madoiselle de Armienteres" spirit is reappearing in this birthplace of Napoleon, and now capital of Corsica. For this city of 35,000 is fast becoming a little Paris of the 1918 caliber. Saucy French madoiselles swish down the streets on GI arms. From a cabaret you can hear wine-loosened voices in rip-roaring versions of "Madelon." A scarred sign on the wall of the latter notes, "Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, days without alcohol." But the bartender suggests that no longer applies. "Non, non," he yells. "Not now. Now we are free. Vive la France. Vive l'Amerique." The Ajaccio girls are really beautiful, and as they flounce around the streets in tight skirts and fussy red wool sweaters many of them look like American co-eds.

Doesn't Like Furloughs

HONOLULU—Sgt. Harry H. Miller, who is chief projectionist for an Army post theatre, has been here for 14 years, but has never had a furlough. He took three two-day passes and went deep-sea fishing. Otherwise he doesn't want any more, and doesn't want a furlough. He enlisted in April, 1929, came directly to the islands, got his present job and has been at it ever since. For fun he collects stamps and now has an album of 3,000.

Reactions from China

CHINA AIR BASE—An officer sent his mother in the United States a bit of metal cut from the wing of a Jap bomber that had been shot down nearby. Acknowledging the gift his fond parent wrote: "Gosh, son, that bomber sure was knocked into little pieces." A GI wrote to his wife asking that she send him a five-pound package containing cigarettes. She wrote back: "Darling, I've looked everywhere, been to every store in town, but none of them has cigarettes in five-pound

packages. Guess I'll have to send you three cartons instead." Then there is the officer who is the proud possessor of five Boy Scout compasses, sent by his mother so that he would be able to find his way around the air base at night.

Biff Went the Dinner

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Several thousand bottles of cognac were blown to bits by a bomb from a Flying Fortress, operating over the occupied section of this country. "But the French wouldn't mind," said Capt. William J. McKearn, a pilot on one of the Forts, "because the wine had been confiscated from them by the Nazis. Intelligence reports told us later that our bombs had hit squarely in the center of an officers' mess hall just as the Nazis had gathered for their noonday meal."

Floating Chapel

HEADQUARTERS, PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT—Every Sunday morning Coast Artillery soldiers by the score emerge from their sea-coast positions and travel by ration boat and truck to the only chapel on a barge in the Caribbean area. The barge, which was formerly a sailing fortress of an automatic weapons unit, is probably the most unusual building devoted to religious purposes in the Army. Twenty seaborne soldiers used to bunk in the barracks, which has been transformed into a comfortable chapel seating 75. Four concrete gun emplacements stand on top of the barge, grim embroidery for a house of prayer. Inside it is equipped with all the comforts of a steamship, with living quarters, including an electric power plant, running water and septic tanks, for two chaplains.

Thus The Battle Began

IN THE VOLTURNO REGION, Italy—A sergeant looked at the Volturmo from his OP, and, turning to his squad, suggested: "How about a swim?" The men crept forward quietly till they reached the river bank, then undressed, slid down and began splashing in the water. The blast of a German machine gun ended the bathing. The soldiers made a dash for cover, still in au naturel, while the sergeant covered them. Thus began the battle of the Volturmo.

Modern Touches in Africa

ALGIERS—T/4 Raymond L. Ashing and T/5 Otis Bendickson were barbers in Colorado and Montana before they joined the Army. Today, while members of an ordnance company here, they are still barbers, running what is probably the most elaborate home-made barber shop in North Africa. The swivel-chairs, complete with foot rests, were produced by the maintenance section of their company from parts salvaged from a junk heap of jeep and truck remains. The company technician installed the electrical system and the company commander contributed marble for the floor. After duty hours, Ashing and Bendickson cut hair for customers, most of whom helped to build the shop. They did think of installing an Arab shoeshine boy, to supply the only item missing, but decided the shop is modern enough as it is.

Happy Coincidence

WEST INDIA GENERAL HOSPITAL—What seems to top all the "It's a small world" stories happened here the other day when three GIs, Ed Ryback, Mel Krubsack and Leonard Sitber met their brothers here, quite by accident. None of the three had seen any of his kin since the days before Pearl Harbor.

Training Lessons From The Tunisian Campaign

General McNair Instructs Officers to Read Pamphlet

All officers in training have been instructed by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, to study the War Department pamphlet, "Training Lessons from the Tunisian Campaign," in order to better prepare themselves for combat.

General McNair said:

"... This pamphlet was written to acquaint the Allied Forces which had not been employed against the enemy with the lessons learned in the Tunisian campaign. It is the result of the study of the opinions of the commanders of the units which participated in the campaign, and it is the first statement of the lessons which our forces, as a whole, learned from the campaign.

"In the introduction it is brought out that our basic tactical doctrine proved to be correct. Most of the errors resulted from faulty application of proven principles. These errors often resulted from a failure of officers to exercise proper leadership.

"Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, desires that each officer study this memorandum in order that he may better prepare himself for combat."

SECTION IV ARMORED FORCE UNITS

20. General.

a. The outstanding general lesson of the campaign was failure to use the armored division in sufficient strength or in concentrated mass. The one armored division that participated was not employed as a unit until the last phases of the battles for Mateur and Bizerte. Previous to these actions, the armor "arrived piecemeal and was used piecemeal throughout." As stated by the commander of one of the combat commands, "offensive action by American (armored) troops was marked by a dispersal of effort." Mass action was in fact precluded by the necessity of spreading the armored division over a wide front because it was the only force available with sufficient mobility and power to meet sudden thrusts over a long and thinly held line. The above mentioned employment, though justified by necessity, should be recognized as contrary to established doctrine. The principle of mass action with armor, employed in depth on a narrow front and directed against weak segment of the hostile line, should be the guiding formula in major offensive armored action. Dispersal of strength or piecemeal employment should be avoided.

b. Two outstanding weaknesses were reported by the division commander in his summary of campaign experience:

(1) The necessity for more thorough and complete training of the individual soldier and small unit, including not only the elementary battle training of the soldier in basic subjects, but also speed and accuracy in the use of crew weapons and all weapons of combat vehicles. The leadership and responsibility of squad and platoon leaders, and the proficiency of these units needed more development.

(2) The necessity of inculcating a disciplined fighting spirit into all grades. Men must be trained to realize and accept with willingness the fact that a price, including the highest personal sacrifice, must be paid for success in battle. This aggressive spirit was lacking in the earlier stages of the campaign, and was developed only after combat experience. "We must," declared the division commander in his comments on this point, "build up the dignity, resourcefulness, and responsibility of the non-commissioned officer and junior officer in preparation for his duties on the battlefield."

c. In general, the fundamental principles of employment of the armored division as taught by the Armored Force School have been proved entirely sound. A weakness lies in the fact that during the stress of battle, especially with green and untried troops, elementary teaching is forgotten or overlooked in a great many instances, with the result that there is unnecessary loss of life and equipment, and at times the tide of battle may be turned with disastrous results.

d. The exaggerated reputation of the German Panzer Forces which gained wide circulation after the campaigns in the Lowlands and France has been effectively dissolved. This fact is aptly stated in the report of an American armored force commander:

"... The German is skillful, ruthless, and a master of deception. He can be beaten, American soldiers have seen him in retreat. The myth of the invincibility of the German army and its equipment has been exploded. It has been exploded by skillfully led, skillfully fought, and determined troops. The German army can be overcome by no other means..."

e. Another lesson from the campaign stems from the inaccurate picture of speed and aggressiveness that had been common in the United States with regard to armored action. Units must not charge blindly into action with the reckless audacity associated with the overworked phrase of "blitzkrieg." On the contrary, they must work forward steadily, utilizing every means of reconnaissance and covering fire that are at the disposal of the command.

f. Armored units must be recognized and employed as instruments of greater opportunity. When they are assigned to assist infantry divisions, they should be placed directly under the control of the Division Commander to whose unit they are attached. The tank commander must be fully consulted and the capabilities and limitations of his tanks must be understood and fitted into the coordinated plan of action. As stated by an armored force commander:

"... The key terrain feature in the American sector during the final phase in Tunisia was captured by this principle..."

g. Campaign experience shows that the standard of battlefield recovery of armored vehicles in American units must be improved. Plans for recovery should be based not on lines and zones between rear elements but on the type of recovery and maintenance which forward elements are capable of performing in a given period of time. Time, and not distance, should be the governing factor which determines the responsibility for recovery and maintenance between the combat unit and the service unit in the rear.

21. Armored forces in the offensive.

a. Offensive action is the keystone of all armored force operations. Even in defensive situations, the primary role of armor is that of counterattack.

b. Mass action and concentration of determined effort are the two essential elements in successful offensive action. The coordination of all supporting and cooperating troop elements must be achieved in order to give the armor its full advantage. The hostile front must be skillfully reconnoitered, probed by reconnaissance in force when necessary, and the weak and strong points in the enemy's defenses accurately determined. The mass of armor, assisted by massed artillery fire, closely followed by cooperating infantry to hold the gains, must be hurled against the known weak segment of the enemy line, and the penetration exploited to the fullest extent. Leading elements must be prepared to take initial losses in order that the following mass may push through and achieve success.

c. Attack formation in depth is of vital importance to offensive armored action. The rear elements must be able to push through the leading units, in order to exploit the latter's gain and carry the blow forward. The attack should be launched on a narrow front, which will give added strength to the depth of formation, and deny the enemy opportunity to bring more than part of his weapons to bear in defense. The habit of attacking all along the line must be avoided.

d. The concentration of artillery fire is a prerequisite to success. One battalion of tanks forming the leading element of an assault should have all three battalions of artillery in support. One artillery battalion should smoke areas adjacent to the objective to nullify hostile flanking fire. The remainder two battalions

should deliver heavy concentrations on the objective. The armor can run in close to the supporting artillery fire without probability of material damage. The concentrated artillery fire, including air-burst HE, will serve to neutralize antitank guns in the way of the advance.

e. Specific missions of the armored elements, proper timing, thorough preparation, and complete understanding of the operation by all elements down to and including each tank commander, are essential to success. Earlier experience showed the need of these principles properly applied, as stated by one armored division commander:

"... We have been inclined to move too fast; to attack at a given hour or on a given day without being ready; without the knowledge of the plan being understood down to the lowest elements; without the availability of ammunition and supplies necessary to sustain the effort; and without the command concentrated so that all elements can move into their attack missions on time..."

It is better to delay an attack until later in the day or even until a later date and have the attack thoroughly prepared and understood, rather than to be faced with the necessity of stopping the attack in order to provide enough impetus in troops and supplies to continue to success...

In similar tone, the commander of an armored regiment commented on the same point in his report:

"... Tank operations must be conducted on a perfected plan to be successful. It is better to delay the attack than to rush in to reach a certain objective by a certain time, without sufficient orders to subordinates or sufficient reconnaissance. Enough time should be granted to make certain that every subordinate commander knows and understands the plan, the mission, adjacent troops, and the rally points. One of the most successful attacks ever made by an organization of this regiment was at Hill 609. It achieved its high degree of success because all commanders concerned appreciated the fact that the GERMAN and not TIME, was the enemy..."

f. The assembly area for an armored attack must provide concealment from hostile ground observation. Where terrain makes this impossible, the delay in the assembly area must be brief.

g. The command post must be well forward in attack. When ordered to move, it must displace quickly, and the decision to displace must be made sufficiently early to prevent confusion during the movement. All units must be informed as to the probable location if a displacement is contemplated. An axis is not sufficient for the command posts of elements that are engaged.

22. Armored forces in the defensive.

a. Armored forces are not designed or organized for static defense. Their primary purpose and tactical principle is offensive action. Armored units defend by counterattacking at the right time and the right place to disrupt and disorganize hostile attack.

b. General defensive principles applicable to armor as well as other arms have been thus summarized in an armored regimental commander's report of battle experience:

"... Armored units must learn to apply the principle of being strong at the right spot and of avoiding attempts at holding everywhere at the same time. It is better to give ground in order to attack and defeat the enemy in detail, than to disperse strength by trying to watch every place that the enemy might slip through. The armored division has great possibilities as a mobile reserve for rapid dispatch to a threatened spot to crush hostile attack by strong counterattack..."

c. Appreciation of terrain is of special importance in defensive action. Ground which is valuable for offense may become worthless for defense. Commanders should not hesitate to abandon unsuitable ground when the mission changes from offense to defense.

d. The necessity for clarity in instructions, especially for defensive mission was thus reported by an armored regimental commander:

"... A mission 'you will prevent the debauchment of the enemy through such and such a place' is incomplete in that there is no limiting time factor. If the defender knows that he is to 'hold at all costs,' his plans will be different from that which contemplates holding until reinforced, or until some other action is ordered..."

23. Armored forces in retrograde movements.

a. In retrograde movements, armored forces should be employed on the flanks to counterattack the hostile pursuit. In cooperation with the tank destroyer elements, part of the armor should be established in carefully chosen ground in hull-down position to check the advance of enemy tanks with defensive fire.

b. Tanks should never be kept in the battle zone when not being actively employed, especially during lulls or quiet periods. The armor must withdraw from combat at or prior to darkness, and be taken well back to refit and rearm. Unnecessary holding of tanks for several days in the front line materially reduces their effective fighting strength through lack of maintenance.

c. When armored forces are held for counterattack purposes, they must be held far enough back to permit freedom of choice of action, even at the expense of loss of terrain. The tanks must be kept concealed, and their movement must be as secret as possible. To do otherwise will permit the enemy to count our strength and match it, thus making our counter-attack ineffective.

d. Armored artillery is superior to towed artillery in retrograde movements. Its armor permits it to remain longer in forward areas to cover the withdrawal of foot elements. It can protect itself reasonably well against infiltration during daylight, and it can in emergency provide protection against hostile armored attack.

24. Armored infantry units.

a. The primary mission of the armored infantry is to assist, cooperate with, and fight in coordination with the armored elements of the division. When occasion requires, armored infantry fights as ordinary infantry, and many of the lessons and experiences given in Section II above, are applicable to the infantry of the armored division. Such subjects as fire and movement, scouting and patrolling, observation, preparation for counterattack, consolidation of captured ground, depth in offense and defense, apply to all infantry, whether armored or not.

b. The outstanding lesson with regard to armored infantry is the prime necessity of following up the advantage or gains achieved by the tanks. Reports have shown that on a number of occasions the supporting infantry did not follow up and consolidate the ground initially taken by the assaulting tanks.

Armored vehicles cannot hold ground indefinitely after they have made their penetration or have gained a position. If the armored infantry do not follow quickly and occupy the ground gained by the armor, the tanks will eventually be forced to withdraw, and the potentially successful operation becomes unsuccessful. The comments of the commander of one of the armored combat commands in his report indicate that this situation prevailed in four major actions—"at Tebourba in December, Gusetia in February, Kasserine in March, and at Maknassy in April."

c. The tactical situation in each case must determine the exact manner of employment of armored infantry. Whether it will precede the tanks and prepare the way for their thrust, whether it will follow in the wake of the armor and exploit and consolidate the gains, or whether a combination of both will be used—all depend on the nature of the objective, the terrain, and the situation in general.

d. One function important in the action of armored infantry is the stalking and silencing of antitank weapons, locating them and relaying their positions to the artillery, and in general, serving as a means of eliminating this threat to the advancing armor. "Experience has proven," wrote the commander of one of the combat commands, "at least in the Tunisian Campaign, that the antitank is to be avoided (by advancing tanks) as much as possible, and attacked only as a last resort." The skillful use of determined infantry, supported by artillery, to locate and attack these guns will make for success of the armored elements.

25. Armored field artillery units.

a. Armored field artillery is generally capable of being employed in a manner similar to that of ordinary artillery, and the lessons and experience relating to division field artillery in section III also apply to the artillery of an armored division. In addition, armored field artillery possesses the characteristics of mobility and maneuverability in somewhat higher degree than in the case of ordinary towed artillery. It must be aggressively used at all times in offense, and because of its armored, self-propelled carriages, it can be placed well forward in support. The location and disposition of enemy installations govern how far forward

armored artillery should be placed. It should be out of range of heavy machine gun fire and light mortar fire, and it should seek position deflated from flat-trajectory anti-tank weapons. Its positions should afford a reasonably well deflated approach for ammunition vehicles which are not armored.

b. In defensive situations, armored artillery has been found to possess certain advantages over towed artillery, and also disadvantages not present in the latter. Because of its armor it can remain longer in forward areas and cover the withdrawal of other troops, and can be used to protect withdrawing forces against hostile armor in emergency. It also has advantage of quick and effective displacement, and thus can be rapidly shifted from sector to sector when the need arises. The high silhouette and the time required to dig in properly render the self-propelled armored artillery incapable of ready and rapid concealment and camouflage, especially in defensive operations.

c. The following miscellaneous points in tactics and training, taken from the reports of armored field artillery battalion commanders, are included in addition to the material contained in Section III, above:

(1) The fire direction center of an armored field artillery battalion should be located near the battery positions, and consist of the headquarters of the S-3, Assistant S-3, Commanding Officer or Executive, and Communications Officer only. The remainder of the headquarters battery should be established well to the rear, from two to four miles from the battery positions.

(2) Batteries should be habitually employed as a battalion, and not as separate batteries.

(3) More thorough and constant reconnaissance should be made by battery personnel for:

(a) Alternate gun positions
(b) Avenues of displacement, forward and rear
(c) Antitank positions
(d) Rallying or assembly areas for personnel or equipment, in the event that sections must be employed individually either in an attack or in a defensive action.

(4) Security observation posts should be established near each battery position. These should be selected so that they can be used for the conduct of fire if necessary.

(5) Firing data should be computed for all avenues of approach to the position immediately after it is occupied.

(6) Dispersion within the battery position cannot be too much stressed. The battery front should approach 250 yards.

(7) Armored artillery is essentially support artillery. It should be employed for direct fire only in case its own positions are attacked.

(8) Each member of the gun crew should be trained in the duties of all other members, from the chief of section to the ammunition handler. All members of the crew must be able to drive.

(9) More attention must be given to the placing and employment of all weapons for close-in defense.

(10) In training, tanks should be used against the field artillery in order that gun crews can obtain experience in observing the movement and approach of tanks, and in direct laying on them.

26. Armored reconnaissance units.

a. Although the material included in this section is treated in the section covering armored units, a majority of its lessons and experience apply to the reconnaissance troops of all large units, and to reconnaissance organizations in general. The experience included in the following paragraphs is taken from the report of the armored reconnaissance battalion of the division which participated in the campaign.

b. The action of reconnaissance units must be bold, vigorous, aggressive, and continuous. Reconnaissance troops must be prepared to accept losses in order to obtain information. Boldness must not be construed as recklessness; judgment must be applied to each situation, always with the accomplishment of the mission foremost.

c. The basic principles of action by reconnaissance troops have been proven sound by combat experience. Failure to apply them properly has been the chief cause of unsuccessful operations. The following causes have been given in most cases as those responsible for unsuccessful execution of reconnaissance missions:

(1) The issuance of orders that are not unmistakably clear and concise. This is applicable to all echelons, including the subordinate units of the reconnaissance battalion.

(2) Misinterpretation of orders.

(3) The presence of terrain obstacles unknown at the time the mission was assigned. Resourcefulness

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of the reconnaissance leader can often overcome this difficulty. When this is not possible, the fact must be immediately reported to higher authority in order that plans in progress are not upset by failure to execute the given mission.

(4) Lack of determination and aggressiveness in carrying out the mission.

(5) Allowing secondary matters to distract the main effort from the mission.

(6) Allowing initial or light opposition to prevent the full execution of the mission. Light opposition must be ruthlessly overcome, and the mission accomplished even if losses occur.

d. Experience of the reporting reconnaissance battalion has shown that map reading is one of the most vital needs of both officers and men. As basic and elementary as the subject is, however it is reported that gross errors have been made in locations—in one case individuals on a reconnaissance mission located themselves as much as 4 miles from their actual position. Similar experience has been reported with respect to the use of the compass. Patrol elements have failed to reach objectives because of their inability to take and follow proper bearings, and have become lost at night as a result.

e. The following miscellaneous points have been emphasized in the reconnaissance battalion commander's report:

(1) In reconnaissance operations of any appreciable size, a reserve must be held out.

(2) In night reconnaissance, the use of vehicles in forward areas must

be avoided. A vehicular crew is both deaf and blind against hostile dismounted patrols, which can easily dispose of vehicles.

(3) Radio security in reconnaissance patrol operations must be improved.

(4) Information from reconnaissance units must be disseminated to lower units without delay. It is of utmost importance that intelligence data reach the front line units so that it can be acted on at once.

(5) Reconnaissance reports must be frequent, accurate, and ice-clear. Hourly reports should be rendered even if there is nothing new to report. Negative information is often as valuable as positive. Reporting agencies must not include interpretation of what they have seen. The simple formula of WHAT, WHERE, and WHEN, without embellishment must be the rule.

(6) An armored reconnaissance battalion commander recommends that a form of SOP be incorporated into the training of all officers and platoon NCO's, something like the general orders for interior guard, and that all concerned know this SOP thoroughly. To illustrate this point he gives the following example:

... A platoon halts. The commander immediately applies this SOP, such as the following:

(a) Know where I am on ground and map.

(b) Provide for full security.

(c) Dig in if we are to remain for any length of time.

(d) My men know the mission and the situation.

(e) My plans in case of attack are as follows.

(f) Etc., etc.

SECTION V

TANK DESTROYER UNITS

27. Experience in the Tunisian Campaign reveals that some of the fundamental principles prescribed in training literature have been misinterpreted. The main lesson from the campaign resulted from misconception of the idea of "offensive action." Destroyers must not be used to "hunt tanks." Neither can they be used as tanks in a fire fight with tanks without disastrous losses.

28. The campaign has demonstrated that the maneuver of tank destroyers largely depends on the existence of concealed routes of approach, and on the degree of enemy observation from both observation posts and direct firing antitank guns. The concept of "seek, strike, and destroy" must be modified to meet existing conditions and the capabilities and limitations of the destroyers as applied to the situation and mission. This idea of aggressive action must also be applied to units and not to single vehicles or small groups of vehicles. As stated by the commander of the destroyer group which participated in the campaign, "an INDIVIDUAL destroyer has not the means to accomplish vigorous reconnaissance to locate hostile tanks." Likewise experience has shown that tank destroyers, unless in coordination with other arms, can seldom strike at vital objectives. The best method of employment in the campaign was found to be that of establishing a base of fire and giving close direct support to other antitank elements from hull-down positions. Destroyers must not chase tanks. They should reconnoiter for the approach of enemy tank formations and be prepared to meet them with defensive fire from selected hull-down positions. Every effort must be made to establish tank traps into which the hostile tanks may be drawn and destroyed.

29. Attached tank destroyers should not be employed in the role of static antitank guns. Occupying hull-down positions for defensive fire does not imply restriction of movement to avoid artillery fire, to occupy alternate, supplementary, or cover positions, or on change of location when advantage may be gained.

30. Destroyers must be used in numbers. The tendency of some commanders of larger units to which TD battalions have been attached in attaching companies, platoons, or even sections to small task forces should be discouraged. The battalion is the most effective unit in action. Piecemeal employment is to be

avoided the same as in armored forces.

31. Campaign experience has shown that tank destroyer units in addition to their primary role, can be profitably employed on special missions when it is known that there is no threat from enemy armor. These operations included such missions as reconnaissance in force, advance guard for special combat forces, artillery support, and mine and booby trap removal. All these missions were performed successfully, and indicate the versatile possibilities of the organizations in addition to their primary mission. It must be emphasized that these special operations were undertaken only at times when there was known to be no impending threat from hostile armor.

32. Fighting in Tunisia has clearly indicated the necessity of sound training in mine warfare and booby trap clearing for tank destroyer units. Destroyers must often operate in areas that have been mined and booby trapped, and must frequently carry out operations without assistance from engineers. In establishing tank traps, destroyer units must be capable of using mines offensively.

33. Effective camouflage, concealment, and the use of cover are vital to successful destroyer operations. Combinations of such measures as coloring vehicles with soil, mud, paint and other media; nets and other artificial methods; and the use of brush, debris, and foliage have all been successfully used in the recent campaign. The use of draws, swales, hillocks, natural folds, haystacks, and even buildings for concealment and cover has been found highly effective in the terrain encountered.

34. The reporting commanders have stressed reconnaissance as a never-ending function of tank destroyer units. Reconnaissance for ready, fire, alternate, supplementary, and rally positions must be made before an action. Alternate plans of action also require reconnaissance before such plans can be completed. Commanders, at least down to platoon leaders, should reconnoiter the ground into which they are to operate. Tank destroyer units should not be given missions properly belonging to the reconnaissance troops or battalions of divisions and corps. Their reconnaissance functions should be limited to their own operations.

SECTION VI

MINE WARFARE AND BOOBY TRAPS

35. Experience in the Tunisian Campaign showed that mine warfare has assumed far greater tactical importance than had been previously realized or anticipated. As developed in the present war, the land mine and the various types of booby traps have proved to be a most formidable and powerful weapon

and serious obstacle in the advance and operations of all arms. Much has been learned from the recent campaign, and this experience should be utilized to every advantage in future operations, especially in those conducted by troops who have not yet entered action.

36. The most outstanding lesson derived from the campaign has been

the realization and understanding that detecting, disarming, and clearing mines and booby traps is no longer a special or exclusive function of the engineers. Although these operations are primary functions of engineer troops and have expanded with the current developments in the war, it has been learned by experience that troops of all arms must be proficient in mine warfare. In many instances infantry, artillery, and other organizations must take care of the mine problem in their own areas, since it often becomes impossible for engineer troops to cover every area where mines have been laid.

37. Exposure to mines and booby traps in the numbers encountered in the recent campaign necessitates the distribution of mine detectors to all arms. The general experience of the Infantry divisions has led to their recommendation for the allotment of one or two detectors per company, battery, or troop. Each unit of this size must have from its own personnel a squad or section fully capable of using the detector and clearing mines. Detecting and clearing, as well as minelaying, is of special importance to the reconnaissance units of divisions and corps.

38. In forward areas where exposure to mines may be expected, all vehicles of lesser weight than the standard 2½-ton truck should be sandbagged. Experience has shown that sandbags, while they do not prevent damage to vehicles, have often saved the lives of personnel.

39. The dissemination of information concerning mines, minefields, and booby-trapped areas is of utmost importance to the safety of a command. It is the duty of all headquarters to see that information of this nature reaches all echelons without delay. As stated by one division commander,

... A great many casualties suffered by this Division through loss of personnel and materiel by mines could have been avoided had this information been furnished everyone concerned.

40. Common German practice is to mine the shoulders of roads, tracks, or trails. Mines are also sown freely throughout country suitable for mechanized approach. Rough terrain not traversed by paths or trails has generally been found relatively free from mines. Road craters, blown culverts and the approaches to by-passes around blown bridges are generally heavily mined. The enemy has also created effective delaying barriers by mining soft and sandy fords and by strewing them with metal fragments to render detectors ineffective. The sporadic mining of long stretches of road has been found to be another German method of delaying advance.

41. The instruction and training principles developed to combat mine warfare have been proved highly effective and sound. The mine clearing drill developed in the Libyan Campaign and further developed to meet the requirements of all types of terrain has proved entirely satisfactory. Mastery of the mine clearing drill, understanding of all types and combinations of mines, and confidence on the part of personnel will serve to neutralize the casualty effect of mine warfare. Nothing effective as yet has been fully developed to remove the delaying effect. The majority of casualties from clearing operations have been the result of violations of clearing drill teachings, such as unnecessary movement in suspicious areas, congregating in groups during removal operations, improper detector swinging, and lack of proper or orderly procedure in clearing projects.

42. The commander of the armored division participating in the campaign has frankly stated that

... The antitank mine is one of the greatest menaces to the operations of the armored division. The antitank mine has no present antidote except the slow process of picking up the mines by the use of detectors, or charging through the minefields at great loss of tanks.

43. Mine warfare in its offensive phase has been as important as defensive measures. The minefield has become a powerful secondary weapon, and its use must be thoroughly understood. The following points have been emphasized in the reports of combat experience:

a. Standardization of minefield markings, routes, and reports is absolutely essential. It has been reported that at times our own minefields have proved to be "more disastrous than those of the enemy." Troops of all arms must be able to recognize standard markings and must maintain strict compliance with minefield reports, sketches, routes, etc. A standard method should be prescribed and taught before troops arrive in the battle zone.

b. The technique of laying minefields needs improvement, especially in night operations. Coordination must be obtained between the organization selecting the sites and those responsible for guarding and protecting them. The selection of a site for a minefield is of vital im-

portance, because once laid, the field fixes the location of supporting weapons. Ground reconnaissance by capable representatives of each arm is essential. Once the field is laid, it will determine to a large degree the future movements of all units in the area.

c. Minefields require constant attendance of guards to pass traffic through gaps and to keep livestock from entering and detonating the

mines. The field must also be adequately protected against hostile clearing or rushing with armored vehicles. Infantry protection is necessary to prevent breaching by hostile clearing parties. In daylight the field can be kept under observation and under machine gun and artillery fire. At night listening posts should be established to detect the approach of clearing parties. Sentinels in listening posts should be equipped with flares.

SECTION VII

DEFENSE AGAINST AIR ATTACKS

44. In the Tunisian Campaign units of all arms were subjected to air attack under various conditions. The experience of different units and arms varied considerably. In one division, 95% of all air attacks were sustained by the artillery. Certain lessons have been learned and certain principles of defense have received general concurrence by participating units.

45. For positions, bivouacs, and assembly areas, the following measures have been proven effective against all types of air attack:

a. The use of every available means of concealment and natural cover.

b. Effective camouflage measures, including the use of all natural and artificial means. In artillery units, the air observation aircraft has proved invaluable for checking camouflage and discovering defects.

c. Enforcement of the most rigid camouflage discipline. It is not enough that a man observe proper discipline himself. He must also take action to prevent others from committing violations, since the safety of the command is at stake.

d. Proper dispersion of vehicles, weapons, and installations.

e. Proper digging in of personnel and materiel whenever a position or area is to be occupied for any length of time. Properly dug slit trenches have given adequate protection against the worst bombing. In artillery positions, the slit trenches should be contiguous to the gun pits.

f. Placing of all organic weapons suitable for antiaircraft firing and the attached antiaircraft weapons and personnel, in suitable position to defend the area. The training of men to fire on hostile aircraft only when:

The aircraft attack
(2) The attacking aircraft ARE WITHIN RANGE.

Fire on aircraft which have not attacked merely invites attack, and gives away the position or area and its extent. This is especially true of hostile reconnaissance planes, which, when fired on, can ascertain the location and extent of the position and area and later return with bombing formations.

g. Manning of antiaircraft weapons at all times, and positing of qualified air sentries in carefully selected positions.

h. If the situation does not require otherwise, artillery should remain silent when hostile aircraft are overhead.

i. Positive identification of aircraft is essential before fire is opened. The best identification under such circumstances is attack by the aircraft. In the campaign, identification was unsatisfactory, and in many instances friendly planes were fired on and hostile aircraft were allowed to pass within range unmolested.

46. Road movements, convoy, and marches have been subject to all types of air attack. The following defensive measure have been found effective for protection and for minimizing losses:

a. Dispersal in column is the most vital single principle. The maintenance of proper distance between vehicles is essential. A distance of 150-250 yards, depending on the terrain should be the minimum. Violation of distance regulations invites disaster.

b. An air lookout must be posted on each vehicle. Each air guard must be in position to observe in a 360° direction. If this is not possible on some vehicles, a front and rear lookout should be posted. Lookouts should be relieved at frequent intervals, to prevent men from becoming inadvertently lax.

c. When a column is attacked, normally it should halt, spread to both sides of the road, and all mounted weapons should remain manned and fire. All other personnel should dismount, take cover, and fire every weapon that can be brought to bear on the aircraft.

d. A column moving through country subject to air attack should have all radios on the command channel, with operators listening. A warning can be thus spread from one end of the column to the other from any point which may be attacked.

e. When in march column and air attack is likely, the fire extinguishers should be loose from their brackets, and ready to be taken by the assistant driver or occupant of the cab if the vehicle is evacuated. One man should be definitely responsible for this function. Often an attack is over very quickly, and if the extinguisher is taken when the vehicle is evacuated, measures can be taken at once to put out a fire. Otherwise the extinguisher may become enveloped in flames, and the chance of saving the vehicle is lost.

f. Spare gasoline cans should not be carried in vehicles dispersed throughout the column during daylight marches, unless the existing situation makes such procedure imperative. Many vehicles have been lost through spare gasoline cans being hit by incendiary bullets from strafing planes. If the spare cans are carried in one truck at the end of the column, this one vehicle may be lost, but there is far better chance of others not taking fire.

47. The .50 caliber machine gun has proved to be the most effective antiaircraft weapon in most situations. It should be properly dispersed throughout march columns and carefully placed in troop positions and occupied areas. Attached antiaircraft units have been best employed by breaking them up into platoons and assigning them to organizations, especially to the artillery, which is most subject to air attack.

48. Air attack has been generally ineffective against armored vehicles. It has been reported that even dive bombing has failed to cause much damage to medium tanks. Tanks when attacked in this manner. Should continue to move, zig-zag fashion. Deployed tanks can furnish their own air protection in the armed division. Proper antiaircraft weapons must be provided for headquarters and service personnel.

Engineer Chief Tells How Troops Devise Equipment

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, who has just returned from a six-weeks trip to the Southwest and South Pacific theaters, this week described to reporters how experience is enabling our soldiers to devise new or modified equipment which will be put into regular issue.

At a press conference, General Reybold told of seeing piles of twisted landing mats at one air field in the South Pacific. Having been laid on poor foundation, they had been crumpled by constant traffic.

When he got to the Southwest theater, he inquired if there had been any trouble there with landing mats crumpling and learned that there had, but that a machine had been invented to straighten them out so they could be used again. He brought back plans of this machine and it will be issued as regular equipment.

General Reybold also told how en-

gineer troops in the Pacific areas, plagued by snipers, had built improvised armor on their giant bulldozers to protect the drivers. Cabins of steel sheets were built around the seats. These, too, are being developed here.

He stated that there is a "happy feeling" between engineers and Seabees (the Navy's engineers) and they are like "one grand happy family. Each performs for the other; each either loans or steals from the other."

"Not a commander I talked to ... didn't speak in highest terms of the accomplishments of engineer troops," the engineer chief said proudly. He told how they work under adverse conditions, sometimes with deficiencies in equipment. "But these deficiencies are being overcome," he added.

He was also full of praise for Negro engineer troops.

NEW KINKS

Damps Recoil

A new aircraft machine-gun recoil device, developed by the Bell Aircraft Corp., is a portable light-weight cradle, consisting of two steel tubes and a hydraulic absorption unit. It is easily attached to a .50 caliber machine gun in a few minutes and adds only three pounds of weight. It enables the gunner to train his sights on the target and keep them there and, at the same time, reduces strain on the gunner and on the gun's structural mountings in the plane.

Folding Scooters

British paratroops have recently added to their equipment motor scooters which can be folded up and are dropped in special containers. The machines are light enough to be easily carried by one man. They have a speed of 45 miles per hour and can make 180 miles on a gallon of gas. Similar folding bicycles, without a motor, are also in production in British plants.

Uses Every Week

Supply Sergeant Julius Hillinski, C Company, 53rd Armored Engineer Battalion, at North Camp Polk, maintains one of the best supply rooms in the 8th Armored Division. He is noted for making use of every available inch of space. One of his space-saving ideas resulted in the storing of beds and bedding materials on the rafters across the ceiling of the supply room. His four corporal assistants are known as the "Brain Trust," while they call him "The Walking Requisition Ship."

Teaching by Drama

No dry, wordy lectures, but vividly dramatized portrayals of the world battle scenes make up the orientation program by which men of the 13th Armored Division at Camp Beale, Calif., are given an understanding of the background and progress of the war. All units of the division attend regular one-hour programs which open with a resume of the war news of the week, dramatized by the use of a 40x20-foot map which can be lighted up in sections. A spotlight picks up the Russian theater, the Pacific theater, or the European theater as desired, as a speaker explains the news from the battlefronts. After the news resume the program swings into the dramatized phase. Cpl. John Kysela, speaker, weaves the pattern of the story, with characters and off-stage voices introduced as the show progresses. Sgt. Arthur Le Tourneau, veteran radio actor, and Cpl. Leonard Tessier, who also has had theatrical experience, enact various roles. The courses are written by Lt. Mitchell Lindemann of the Special Service Office.

Contributes Slogan, Gets Money Prize and a Pass

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—An octagonally-shaped insignia, appropriate for an 8th Armored Division organization, hangs outside the headquarters of the 58th Armored Infantry Battalion. Underneath the painted crest is the slogan "Sons of Battle."

The insignia presents a yellow tower, taken from the shield of the parent 49th Armored regiment, with a white M-1 rifle and black half-track on a blue background. Just above the slogan is a red blitz streak.

The slogan came from Cpl. James G. Quinn, of the battalion's medical detachment, who won \$5 and a three-day pass for his contribution.

AUSSIE



Aussie's spring offensive

Column of Poets

Plaint from Somewhere

Here's to the boys back in the states
Who take life easy and have all the dates;
Never a worry or never a care
And plenty of girls, their time to share.

To USO clubs every night,
Never knowing we are having a fight
Up each morning early and bright,
While we over here are up day and night.

Who have all the whiskey and juicy steaks
And what we once had, back in the states.

Who fight all the fronts in their leisure time;
If they don't make the USO, they think it's a crime.
While we over here are fighting for life,
Those guys over there are hunting a wife.

Hoping soon the day will come
When we all to the USO club can run.
Please give us a thought, if only in mind—
Don't steal the girls we left behind.

Pvt. Harold Perkins and
Pfc. Baine Krok,
Postmaster, New York.

It Speaks My Heart—

I hear my heartbeat tell me
What I thought no one knew;
The thing that I have kept from all,
That I'm in love with you.

I hear my heartbeat tell me,
No matter what the pain,
That I shall never kiss you
Or hold you tight again.

I hear my heartbeat tell me,
And quick come back my hopes—
There are many other girls,
Who'd fall for me, the dopes.

Pfc. Irving Landau, Fourth,
Fort Benning, Ga.

Maneuvers

Under the stars and the open sky,
Where bomber mosquito squadrons fly
Paving the way for the troops' advance
Composed of emiggers with sharpened lance,
Out where the copperheads slither along
And the cricket sings his monotonous song
Here am I with a beautiful dream
Of the comfortable life that might have been.

The silent night and the moon above
Bring sweet thoughts of tender love
Memories poignant—smiles and tears
Drifting down the path of years
A wanderer I, o'er hill and stream
Adventurer far in fields of green
A fool, a vagrant, seeking a thrill
On the other side of the next damn hill.

I wonder apace, as I contemplate
The fickleness of the finger of fate
We never learn till the chips are down
And our hair has faded to gray from brown
That the simple life in a cottage small
Is the sweetest existence of them all
Here I sit—like a woodland elf
By the side of the foxhole I dug for myself.

—Capt. F. J. Brennerman,
APO 84, c/o Postmaster
Shreveport, La.

SERGEANT FITZGERALD,
CAMP EDWARDS, MASS.

Use Wine for Ink! Old Army Wouldn't Have Considered It

WASHINGTON—"What's coming over the Army?"

A grizzled non-com and veteran of many campaigns, now in the V-Mail Section of the Signal Corps, is asking himself that question and—with much shaking of his head—in trying to find a reassuring answer.

The cause of his bewilderment is the following letter received from a soldier in North Africa by the V-Mail Section:

"At the present time I am located somewhere in North Africa. Here the boys are using vino, or red wine, purchased from the Arabs for ink, since ink is very scarce. . . . The argument arose as to whether or not this red ink would photograph to the extent it would be legible. . . . I thought if possible you would drop me a line so I would know one way or the other. I was going to write to the Chief Base Censor but thought you would be able to give me a more complete explanation."

The official answer is that the use of red wine on V-Mail would present difficult reproduction problems, but the incident is not closed so far as the veteran non-com is concerned.

"The wine must be poisoned or something," he says, "or this bird must be nuts. In all my twenty-nine years' service I never imagined a fellow-soldier—young or old, at home or overseas—would give such a bad name to the Army—using good red wine to write letters! He could save the wine by using a soft pencil for V-Mail."

Various Christmas Cards For 8th Armored Soldiers

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—Christmas cards will be much in evidence among camp personnel here this year, since plans have been made for the distribution of at least three or four.

First, the families and friends of men in the 8th Armored Division will receive an attractive card of and by the men. The cards will be distributed gratis to the Thunderers by the Division's Special Service office, and opportunity will be provided for the purchase of additional cards.

The men will receive a card of best wishes from Maj. Gen. William H. Grimes, commanding officer of the division. This is to be signed by the individual soldier and sent on to his family.

Two other cards each man will receive are to be sent on to friends outside his immediate family. These will also be on sale to men who wish additional cards.

AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Conservation, in all its aspects, continues to hold its eminent place in Army Ground Forces directives and bulletins. Attention of all personnel concerned has again been called to the importance of the conservation of paper and time in the production of all publications issued by this headquarters. Simplicity in preparation of text with a view to the reduction in volume, and a reduction, where possible, of the amount of classified material issued has been directed by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

This latest move for conservation supplements earlier orders that all AGF personnel be especially vigilant in preventing waste in food, tires, paper, clothing and equipment.

General McNair has issued instructions to all section heads at AGF headquarters that officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel are to be given sufficient time off from duty to make regular donations to the Red Cross blood bank in Washington. The Red Cross provides the transportation and is making an earnest endeavor to regulate the flow of blood to the bank during lunch hour so that as little inconvenience as possible will be worked on the donors and the regular schedule of work at AGF headquarters.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, former commanding general of the 1st Airborne Infantry Brigade at Alliance, Nebr., is now in command of the Airborne Command, with headquarters at Camp Mackall, N. C., succeeding Maj. Gen. E. G. Chapman, who has been assigned to command an airborne division.

ARMORED COMMAND—The battle training program of the Armored Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky., will continue in operation through the winter months. Special emphasis will be

placed on night training and competitive battle exercises. Battle training will be given during the two final weeks of the 17-week cycles.

Maj. Gen. Gilbert R. Cook, commanding general of the XII Corps, inspected training and equipment of the 10th Armored Division at Camp Gordon, Ga., recently as the guest of Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, division commander.

New cold-weather uniforms, now being issued to American soldiers, were given thorough tests in the Arctic room of the Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox. Psychological tests proved that the loose-fitting, layer-type uniforms were more effective in protecting the body against long exposure to sub-zero cold.

A cavalry reconnaissance squadron of the 16th Armored Division recently staged a two-hour demonstration of the techniques of "silent death" for the benefit of Arkansas State Guardsmen at Camp Chaffee. The "raiders" demonstrated the methods of killing with knives, garrotes and bare hands.

REPLACEMENT & SCHOOL COMMAND—Gen. Jose Vasquez Benavides of Peru, following a week's visit at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans., praised the "practical and realistic methods" being used at the school to train soldiers in combat.

General Vasquez, who heads the Military Academy of Peru at Lima, the West Point of Peru, spent an intensive week at the Cavalry School making a complete survey of the courses given, the methods used, and the technique of our training methods. Showing special interest in the night firing training, the battle obstacle course, in which land mines, blank ammunition, smoke and similar aids are used, and the training aids in the school program, the general was also greatly impressed with the physical conditioning program and the realism of battle training.

ing methods.

In one instance he was watching a practical demonstration of the safety offered by properly prepared foxholes. The general borrowed a helmet and crawled into a foxhole and allowed a tank to criss-cross the hole several times. As he later poured dirt from his shoes he expressed satisfaction with the demonstration. General Vasquez was accompanied to Fort Riley by his American Army aide, Maj. Angel M. Elizalde, who is a brother of the resident Philippine Commissioner in Washington.

Capt. Ralph B. Praeger, 26th Cavalry (Philippine Scouts), missing in action since May, 1942, was honored at a ceremony at Fort Riley on Thanksgiving Day. At the ceremony Captain Praeger was awarded the Legion of Merit. It was presented to Mrs. Praeger by Brig. Gen. Rufus S. Ramey, Cavalry School commandant. Captain Praeger's son was also present at the ceremony.

HEADQUARTERS ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general of the Anti-Aircraft Command, and Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, assistant chief of staff, G-3 section, Anti-Aircraft Command, this week inspected the anti-aircraft artillery brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Paul B. Kelly, which is now engaged in combined training with the First Air Force on Long Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Donnelly, GSC, deputy chief of staff, Anti-Aircraft Command, has been detailed to attend the Joint Army-Navy Staff College. Lt. Col. Harold A. Gardiner, CAC, who previously served at chief of the school branch, G-3 section, this headquarters, will succeed Colonel Donnelly as deputy chief of staff.

Col. Parry W. Lewis, CAC, president of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Board, Camp Davis, N. C., visited this headquarters last week in connection with the development of anti-aircraft equipment.



TODAY, Gentlemen, we take up the study of terrain. Your objective will be to develop your powers of observation. Study the above terrain for one minute, then relate all details which would be of importance to an advancing party intent upon capturing it. Its name, incidentally, is Ramsay Ames.

Ready for the Kill, Says Armored Command Chief

CAMP IBIS, Calif.—The enemy is on the verge of defeat, the chief of the Army's Armored Command declared here, addressing the 11th Armored Division, assembled in an outdoor desert amphitheater.

"They're just about ready for the kill, in my opinion," said Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, visiting the California-Arizona Maneuver Area.

"We've got better men, better equipment, and, I think, we've got something above the shoulders that they don't have," he added.

General Gillem described combat tactics as he had observed them in visits to the fighting front in Sicily. He was introduced by Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, commanding general of the 11th, who himself had been to the battle area in North Africa, in company with former Armored Force chief Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, now commanding U. S. forces in the European Theater of Operations.

General Brooks told his command that it had shown "the spirit that marks a winner" but he advised against resting on past laurels, even with "justifiable pride."

"It is only by our future actions

that we survive," he asserted. "It is only by our future actions that we will be judged."

"We must develop into polished killers—nothing else," he said, citing an enemy soldier's letter which lamented that U. S. troops "fight all day and all night and shoot all the time."

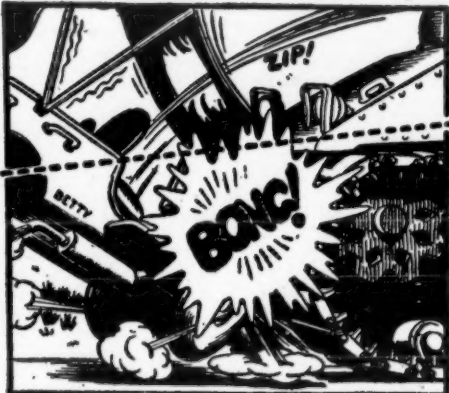
'Miss Dale' Is a Buck Private

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—When "Miss Dale" was drafted, Fort Leonard Wood gained a dancing teacher. Pvt. Murray Dale of the 289th Infantry operated "Miss Dale's Dancing Studio" on New York's 7th Avenue before induction, and just to keep in dancing trim he's moving "Miss Dale" into a post service club one night a week to teach the rumba, samba and conga to such locals as wish to learn the terpsichorean art. Dale says jitterbugging appears to be the favorite brand of dancing with the Army, so jitterbugging will not be neglected in the service club sessions.



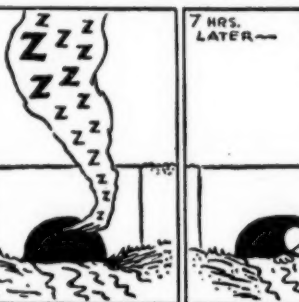
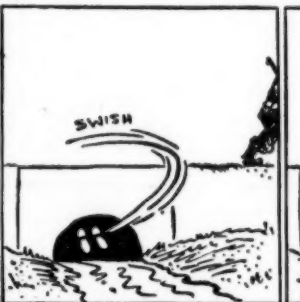
Private Eightball

Cpl. Lin Streeter, Fort Dix, N. J.



Cyclone Mose

Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.



'Some' Laundry!

FORT ORD, Cal.—You have to brush your own teeth here!

Pfc. Andrew Sorrentino spent a week fussing and fuming because his partial plates were missing. He not only wanted to brush 'em; he wanted to eat his Thanksgiving dinner with 'em.

He'd given up all hope of anything but turkey soup when he opened his laundry. There were his teeth, with a neat little note from the laundry: "Partial plates rejected."

Army Quiz

- Our soldiers are finding "Bouncing Bettys" on the roads leading to Rome. Are these—
 - Frolicksome Italian girls?
 - Anti-personnel mines laid by the Germans?
 - Puddings given by the delighted Italian people?
- On their first anniversary, recently, the SPARS boasted that they had relieved enough Coast Guardsmen to man a full-fledged seagoing task force. How many SPARS are there?
 - 5,500?
 - 23,000?
 - 47,300?
- If an American soldier stationed in England were to write you that he had bought a piece of the palace of Westminster, would it be—
 - True?
 - False?
- Admiral King is known to Navy men as a "sundowner." Is it because he—
 - Always watches sunsets at sea?
 - Gives his orders at night?
 - Never relaxes discipline?
 - The War Department's list of official abbreviations includes "ck."Does this stand for—
 - Checked?
 - Cook?
 - Clerk?
- Considerable publicity has been given recently to the proposal to use "bancor" and "unitas" as international units of measurement in the post war world. Would the terms be used to measure—
 - Weight?

This Soldier Gave the PO Much too Much Work

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Pvt. Frank Pollicino got a call from the postal officer the day after he penned 22 letters to his girl in one day.

The officer, Lt. Ralph Cooley, presented Pollicino with two envelopes and the stack of 22 letters he had mailed the night before and suggested consolidation. The soldier was informed that postal officials don't want to discourage correspondence but they couldn't see that having 22 separate envelopes instead of two was worth the handling job the post office would have been in for.

Non-coms Barred From Company Day Room

CAMP COOKE, Calif.—In a unique company memorandum, non-coms of 6th Armored Division Hq. Co. have been barred from their company day room.

Lt. Cyrus Shockey, acting CO, restricted use of the day room to T/S's and privates because non-coms had failed to enforce cleanliness after a previous warning.

"It is only fair that those men who must clean (the day room) daily be given the opportunity of dirtying it exclusively," the memorandum said.

- Monetary value?
 - Vitamin content?
7. The head of the WAVES, Miss McAfee, has recently been promoted to a rank equivalent to that held by Colonel Oveta Hobby, head of the WACs. What is her rank and how is it shown on her uniform?
8. The term "bluey woozy" in accepted Army slang means—
 - A drunken sailor?
 - Anyone who has gone batty?
 - A girl who likes sailors?
9. President Roosevelt announced at a press conference the other day that Allied merchant tonnage losses for October were the lowest for any month of the war?
 - True?
 - False?
10. The Red fleet was active in the Kerch Strait last week. Where would you say the "Red Lead fleet" is operating? (See "Quiz Answers," page 15)

The Mess Line

A cannibal king, noticing a beautiful girl about to be put in the kettle, said: "Stop, I'll have my breakfast in bed."

My Insurance was for combat, I had always thunk; But now I know I need it, For my double upper bunk.

The glances that over cocktails seem so sweet, May be less charming over shredded wheat.

Heredity means that if your grandfather didn't have any children, then your father probably wouldn't have had any, and neither would you, probably.

A good husband always feels in his pockets whenever he passes a mail box.

Several GI's were discussing the things they were going to do when the war was over.

"First thing I'm gonna do," said one, "is bust the first sergeant in the nose."

"Yeah!" replied a comrade, "That's what you think. You're going to stand in line and take your turn—just like the rest of us."

He had sworn to be a bachelor, She had sworn to be a bride. Well, I guess you know the answer —She had nature on her side.

A fan dancer is a nudist with a cooling system.

This is a funny world, Its wonders never cease; All "civilized" people are at war, All savages at peace.

Now This Is Service!

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo. — Doughboys whose fingers are all thumbs when it comes to wrapping gift packages got a break here this week when the 291st Infantry special service office inaugurated a free wrapping service for men of the regiment.

Now This Is The Way It Really Happened

By SGT. ARTHUR CHAPMAN
In the Camp Upton Nooz

Just recently we came across one of those columns which appear in newspapers and magazines all too frequently and which are dreamed up by hack writers at two cents a word to bolster the morale of soldiers, civilians, mothers, fathers, defense workers, dogs, cats, policemen, MPs, and probably the editors of these publications. Mostly these columns do nothing but cause a slight touch of nausea to the above-mentioned groups, including the dogs and cats.

The job we just read was a beaut. It was in the form of dialogue between an old topkick named Smith and a rifle-jockey named Brown. Seems Brown, who is a jerk anyway, calls another John a nasty name and the old boy, who is a father to all the lads in his outfit, takes the afternoon off and gives Brown a heart-to-

heart talk on esprit de corps, whatever the hell that is.

It was plenty gooeey. The topkick pours it on thick and the dogface, instead of hauling off and bopping the old goat and walking down to the guardhouse for some nice fresh air and a couple weeks solitary, promises to be a better boy and never, never call what's-his-name a dirty word again. The old goat hands Brown a three-day pass and tells him to drop in any time for another h-to-h chat, which we suppose this jerk did.

Well, we hate to disappoint the people who read this literary daisy, but it ain't the way it really happened. The whole thing took place between a couple of ex-yardbirds we know named Sergeant Stackingswivel and Private Buttplate and it happened like this: Buttplate has just topped off a two weeks' restriction to barracks for a swell job of short-sheeting the major's bunk and is steaming up to the orderly room to snatch a three-day pass from the topkick with a fast bit of double talk. So what happens a private first class named Pflugg rounds a corner and whams into Buttplate. Out of habit Buttplate calls the private first class a (quote) satchel-backed frogface (unquote) with the manners of a line sergeant (unquote) and thinks no more about it.

The private first class dusts off his stripe and highballs it to the orderly room where he displays his hurt dignity to Stackingswivel so when the poor John who is bucking for a pass comes in the cards are all stacked against him.

Stackingswivel has just come from the Ftomaine Temple and is cleaning his teeth with the point of a bayonet which he would like to use as a letter opener except that nobody likes him and he don't get any letters. He dislodges the knife from a back molar along with a plated gold filling, points it at Buttplate and what happens now shouldn't happen to a T/S. Fireworks explode and for the next few minutes Buttplate faces a verbal blast which would blister a tank and his chances for a pass vanish like a short beer on payday.

So Buttplate spends the next three days in his barrack thinking up ways to short-sheet the sergeant so that it will break both his legs.

That, friends, is the true story of what happened, and it should take care of a heap of morale, too.

KITCHEN FATS, yielding glycerine, furnish medicinal products used by the Army and Navy in the treatment of high blood pressure and circulatory diseases.

Sets Post Rifle Mark

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—Lt. Kenneth O. Hankins set a challenging new record in rifle marksmanship recently when he scored 197 out of a possible 200 on the range at the Western Signal Corps Training Center. The new record is three points above the previous range record of 194. Lieutenant Hankins is fire control officer on the rifle range.

TOPS FOR YOUR HAIR—
LOOK WELL GROOMED with
MOROLINE HAIR TONIC
LARGE BOTTLE 25c

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SPORTS
CHAT

LAKE CHARLES FIELD, La.—Football and diminutive Frank Scavone mean the same to fans at this field. In the final game of the season Scavone scored two touchdowns and pitched two scoring tallies to beat Camp Polk, 38-0.

HONDO FIELD, Tex.—In announcing the transfer of A/C Walter Arrington, Michigan State track star, to Hondo the "Beam" added with a wish note. "Oh how I wish we had him when we were meeting San Marcos in the inter-class track meets."

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—The "WACommandos" basketball team has new blue and white uniforms and is now ready to take on all comers. Boasting a squad of twelve experienced stars the WACommandos are impatient to meet any girls' team in their neighborhood.

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—The accurate-passing Green team of Finney General Hospital downed the basketball team from the 59th Fighter Group of the Thomasville Air Base by a 25-21 score. The game opened the Servicemen's League.

CAMP LEE, Va.—He might not rate a "sir" but the basketball players can still recognize the voice of authority. Cpl. Tom Hanley, one of the best known basketball referees in CVO sports circles in New York, is still handing down decisions on the court.

MALDEN, Mo.—Having teamed up on many occasions to conduct aerial offensives on the gridiron, the entire football squad of Sikeston High School applied for admission to the Aviation Cadet Reserve Corps.

CAMP MACALL, N. C.—In defeating the 127th Engineers Touch Football team by the score of 13 to 6, the 188th Glider Infantry Regiment clinched the 11th Airborne Division football league title.

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—A man, who once almost single-handed, defeated a U. S. ice hockey team in the Olympic games, is "guarding the goal" for Uncle Sam in the 338th Division. Although a naturalized American citizen at the time, Pfc. Mario V. Zucchini was not invited to play on the U. S. team and so accepted an invitation from Italy.

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—A band of dead shots from the 3rd Provisional Training Regiment captured the 1943 Camp Claiborne basketball championship by downing the touted 361st Engineer Regiment, 40 to 28.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill.—The Fort Sheridan basketball team faces an ambitious schedule of 44 games. The Sheridan five met Harnischfeger Corp., Dec. 3, to open the long-range program and will close March 10 with a game with Camp McCoy.

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Bolstered by classy college and pro talent headed by Lt. Ray Adams, former DePaul All-American, and "Sonny" Wood, of the Washington Pro Bears, the Camp Ellis team is preparing to open a 30-game schedule.

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Sparked by six-footer Sgt. Herb Pikel, Co. K climaxed a blazing finish drive by trouncing Co. B, 18-0, to capture the six-man football championship of the 800th Signal Training Regt.

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—A miniature basketball tourney took place one afternoon on the Headquarters Company 8th Armored Division outdoor court. 'Twas "yes, sir" as the officers beat all comers.

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala.—A/C Meryl Rogers won the traditional Burns Road Race at Maxwell with the time of 10 minutes, 47.1 seconds over the one and seven-tenths mile course.



WEIGHED down by fatigues and G. I. shoes, 1st Sgt. Albert Treadgill, Co. B, 1317th general service Engineers, Camp Ellis, Ill., displays the form which carried him to national honors as a high-jumper for Temple University. Using the western roll, Sgt. Treadgill is clearing six feet, 1 1/2 inches with ease.

All-American Teams
And Bowl Games LeftPlay-Off May Be Necessary In The
Eastern Pro Circuit

WASHINGTON—With the exception of the pro league, a few New Year's Day bowl games and the selecting of innumerable "all-teams" the football season is over for 1943. It has been an eventful season with one game ending 12 minutes after the final gun went off. Notre Dame after being compared with the "super-great" teams of yesterday going down to defeat and the Washington Redskins pummeling the Chicago Bears one week and being pummeled in turn by the Steagles.

Although the final game of the pro league is scheduled for December 19 there may be a delay. Washington looked like a shoe-in before the Steagles rapped them. New York took a look at the percentages, decided they had a chance for a tie and handed the Washington team another defeat.

May Demand Playoff

If the Giants beat Baugh & Co. once more there will have to be a play-off for the Eastern championship between the Giants and the Redskins. In the meantime the big, bad Bears must wait in Chicago to find out who they do play.

Although football games are as unpredictable as milady's hat the bookies are already tossing odds on the bowl games around in a dizzy fashion.

Randolph Field, the only service team bowling January 1, is rated a 6 to 5 favorite over Texas U. Washington rates 5 to 2 over Southern Cal. Georgia Tech is 7 to 5 over Tulsa, Texas Aggies are a seven-point favorite over LSU, and Southwestern is 2 to 1 over New Mexico. All-American teams are dime-a-dozen at this stage in the season but with an eye toward giving one-and-all a look-in we quote a few.

Notre Dame rules the roost on the United Press eleven with five players selected. It is a midwest team with the East placing two men and the Far West one.

All-American

FIRST TEAM
ENDS—John Yonakor, Notre Dame, and Ralph Heywood, Southern California.
TACKLES—James White, Notre Dame, and Donald Whitmire, Navy.
GUARDS—Alex Agase, Purdue, and Patrick Filley, Notre Dame.
CENTER—Casimir Myslinski, Army.

BACKS—Angelo Bertelli and Creighton Miller, Notre Dame; Tony Butkovich, Purdue, and William Daley, Michigan.

SECOND TEAM
ENDS—Robert Gantt, Duke, and Pete Pihos, Indiana.

TACKLES—Mervin Pregulman, Michigan, and Arthur McCaffray, College of the Pacific.

GUARDS—John Steber, Georgia Tech, and John Jeffers, Penn State.

CENTER—Herbert Coleman, Notre Dame.

BACKS—Robert Odell, Pennsylvania; Otto Graham, Northwestern; Harold Hamberg, Navy, and Eddie Prokop, Georgia Tech.

N. Y. Sun's Eleven
FIRST TEAM
ENDS—Pete Pihos of Indiana and John Monahan of Dartmouth.

TACKLES—Art McCaffrey, College of the Pacific, and George Connor of Holy Cross.

GUARDS—John Steber of Georgia Tech and Charles Milner of Duke.
CENTER—Jack Martin, Navy.
BACKS—Angelo Bertelli of Notre Dame, at quarter; Creighton Miller of Notre Dame and Robert Odell of Pennsylvania at the halves; Bill Daley of Michigan at full.

All-Eastern

The Associated Press All-Eastern eleven okays one of the selections by honoring Army's Casimir Myslinski but puts Navy's Donald Whitmire on the second team.

The line-up of the first two teams:

FIRST TEAM

ENDS—John Monahan, Dartmouth, and Ed Channell, Navy.
TACKLES—George Connor, Holy Cross, and Francis Merritt, Army.
GUARDS—George Brown, Navy, and John Jaffurs, Penn State.
CENTER—Casimir Myslinski, Army.
BACKS—Robert Odell, Pennsylvania; Harold Hamberg, Navy; Donald Kasprzak, Dartmouth, and Michael Micka, Colgate.

SECOND TEAM

ENDS—William Iannicelli, F. and M., and Ed Florentino, Brown.
TACKLES—Donald Whitmore, Navy, and Cleo Calcagni, Cornell.
GUARDS—E. J. Jones, F. and M., and Macauley Whiting, Yale.
CENTER—Jack Martin, Navy.
BACKS—Stan Koslowski, Holy Cross; Ray Scussell, Yale; Albert Postus, Villanova, and Hilla Hume, Navy.

Southwest Conference

In the Southwest Conference the following teams were selected:

FIRST TEAM

ENDS—Joe Parker, Texas, and Abe Croft, S. M. U.
TACKLES—Charles Malmberg, Rice, and Clyde Flowers, T. C. U.
GUARDS—Goble Bryant, Texas A. & M., and Leon Pense, Arkansas.
CENTER—Billy Hale, T. C. U.
BACKS—J. R. Calahan, Texas; Jim Hallmark, Texas A. & M.; Ralph Ellsworth, Texas, and Joe Magliolo, Texas.

SECOND TEAM

ENDS—Marion Settegast, Texas A. & M.; Alton Baldwin, Arkansas.
TACKLES—Marcel Greb, Texas; James Young, Arkansas.
GUARDS—Herb Turley, Texas A. & M.; Franklin Butler, Texas.
CENTER—Ed Cloud, S. M. U.
BACKS—Ralph Park, Texas; Marion Planagan, Texas A. & M.; Jim Lucas, T. C. U.; Stanley Turner, Texas A. & M.

All-Southeastern

Eddie Prokop didn't rate much consideration throughout the rest of the country but down in his own backyard the Rambling Wrecker got an enthusiastic rating. His teammates on the All-Southeastern team are as follows:

ENDS—Phil Tinsley, Georgia Tech, and Ray Olsen, Tulane.
TACKLES—Joe Hartley, L. S. U., and Bill Chambers, Georgia Tech.
GUARDS—Gaston Bourgeois, Tulane, and John Steber, Georgia Tech.

CENTER—Buddy Gatewood, Tulane.
BACKS—Joe Renfro, Tulane; Eddie Prokop, Georgia Tech; Johnny Cook, Georgia, and Steve Van Buren, L. S. U.

Pacific Coast

Out on the Pacific Coast Southern California, Washington and College of the Pacific dominate the selection of the conference team.

ENDS—Ralph Heywood, Southern California, and Jack Tracy, Washington.
TACKLES—Art McCaffray, Pacific, and Don Malmberg, U. C. L. A.

GUARDS—Bill Ward, Washington, and Bart Gianelli, Pacific.

CENTER—Bill Gray, Southern California.

BACKS—Mickey McCordle, Southern

Dobbs Leads Ramblers
Into Cotton Bowl Game

RANDOLPH FIELD Tex.—It was a group of football veterans that marched through a 10-game schedule with only one loss—and that to a team they roundly outplayed—to bring Randolph Field the opportunity of being the only service team in the nation to play in a major bowl game.

The Ramblers, probable starting line-up against the University of Texas in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas on New Year's Day averages over 24 years of age per man, but the way this peppy and colorful service squad plays ball you would think they were a bunch of schoolboys. Since football is just another added activity to a full day's Army work, these soldiers at the Army Air Forces' famed Central Instructors' School play for the genuine love of the game.

This season's Cotton Bowl clash

California; John Podesta, Pacific; Art Honegger, California, and Peter Susick, Washington.

P. C. Service All-Stars

It would probably be unfair to list the scores but judging from the games during the season the all-coast service team selected at the same time could play in wheel-chairs and beat the college eleven by an adding machine score.

The service teams selected follows: ENDS—Bowden Wyatt, Del Monte Pre-Flight, and Hank Norberg, Fourth Air Force.

TACKLES—Don Willer, St. Mary's Pre-Flight, and Walt Messner, Fourth Air Force.

GUARDS—Harold Jungmichel, San Diego Naval, and Raymond Bray, Del Monte Pre-Flight.

CENTER—Quentin Greenough, Alameda Coast Guard.

BACKS—Bruce Smith, St. Mary's Pre-Flight; Jack Jacobs, Fourth Air Force; Bill Cadenhead, San Diego Naval, and Leonard Eshmont, Del Monte Pre-Flight.

Other service teams throughout the nation were selected. In most cases they are dominated by ex-college and pro stars. In some cases some mighty fine ball players were put on second and third teams due to the competition which was much stronger, with the exception of Notre Dame, than were the college clubs.

Midwest Service Team

The all-star Midwest service team is:

ENDS—Perry Schwartz, Seahawks, and Bob Balaban, Fort Riley.

TACKLES—Roman Bentz, and Joe Coomer, Camp Grant.

GUARDS—Nick Kerasiotis, Seahawks, and Russ Letlow, Great Lakes.

CENTER—Vince Banonis, Seahawks.

BACKS—Bob Ruman, Fort Riley; Dick Todd, Seahawks; Steve Juzwik, Great Lakes, and Corwin Clatt, Camp Grant.

Southwest Service Team

Glenn Dobbs dominated the poll for the southwest all-star team.

ENDS—Jack Russell, Blackland Field, and John Svenson, Norman Naval.

TACKLES—John Baisi, Camp Robinson, and Rafe Nabors, Lubbock Air Field.

GUARDS—Delbert Davis, Randolph Field, and Marion Rogers, South Plains Field.

CENTER—Leiland Killian, Randolph Field; Rogers Smith, Lubbock Field; Connie Sparks, Kirtland Field, and Leroy Fry, Abilene Air Base.

Mid-Atlantic

The Mid-Atlantic all-service team lists:

FIRST TEAM
ENDS—Howard Hickey, Bainbridge Naval, and Bob Fitch, Camp Lejeune.

TACKLES—John Mellus, Camp Davis, and Phil Ragazzo, Bainbridge Naval.

GUARDS—Garrard Ramsey, Bainbridge Naval, and Chuck Drulis, Camp Lejeune.

CENTER—Joe Sabasteanski, Camp Lejeune.

BACKS—Charlie Justice, Bainbridge Naval; Cecil Hare, N. C. Pre-Flight; Harvey Johnson, Bainbridge Naval, and Norm Standlee, Camp Davis.

SECOND TEAM

ENDS—Joe Neasing, Camp Davis, and George Murphy, Camp Lejeune.

TACKLES—Larry Sullivan, Camp Lejeune, and Elwood Gerber, Bainbridge.

GUARDS—Stan Radjunas, Fort Monmouth, and Stan Erickson, Lejeune.

CENTER—Louis Sossamon, Bainbridge.

BACKS—Bill De Correvont, Bainbridge, Lee Hutto, Richmond Air Base, Charlie Trippi, Greensboro, and Hilliard Cheatham, Bainbridge.

Southeastern Service

In the Southeastern Service camps the line-up is as follows:

ENDS—George Poscher, 176th Infantry, and Warren Tiller, Georgia Navy Pre-Flight.

TACKLES—Arthur Edminston, Georgia Navy, and Jack McKewan, 124th Infantry.

GUARDS—Bill Henderson, Charleston Coast Guard, and Joe Routt, 300th Infantry.

CENTER—Brad Ecklund, Jacksonville N. A. T. C.

BACKS—Pat Harder, Georgia Navy, Erma Allen, 300th Infantry, Duke Iverson, Jacksonville N. A. T. C., and Frank Filchok, Memphis Navy.

Although every section of the country had its favorites and every type poll was used to select them the boys who had to take their games second-hand came up with a team which would probably be favored by the Saturday stay-at-home football fans.

Stars and Stripes

The sports staff of The African Stars and Stripes chose the following:

ENDS—Roe H. Johnston, Navy, and Ralph Heywood, Southern California.

TACKLES—Mervin Pregulman, Michigan, and Cleo Calcagni, Cornell.

GUARDS—Don Alvarez, Dartmouth, and William Miner, Duke.

CENTER—Casimir Myslinski, Army.

BACKS—Angello Bertelli, Notre Dame, William Daley, Michigan, John Podesta, College of the Pacific, and Tony Butkovich, Purdue.

will be a new and thrilling experience to most of the Ramblers, but old stuff to some of the Randolph lads who have had a previous taste of "big time" football.

Great Triple-Threat

Glenn Dobbs, the Ramblers' great triple-threat with emphasis on the passing, starred in the Sugar Bowl game last year with Tulsa University, two years ago performed in the Sun Bowl with the Golden Hurricane, and last summer played in the All-Star game in Chicago. Dobbs completed 105 out of 189 passes for 1402 yards and 20 touchdowns.

Raymond "Butch" Morse, a major and director of the tactical officer school at Randolph, will definitely be the oldest player in any of the bowl games this year—but don't let his advanced years for a griddler fool you into thinking he is slowed up. For 10 minutes or so this former professional star is as fine an end as ever donned a uniform. Just to show you he knows what it is all about, the 33-year-old Morse was line coach of the Detroit Lions in 1940, played five years with the Lions was in the All-Star game in 1934 and 1935, starred in the East-West game in 1935, was All-American and captain at Oregon University in 1934. He was playing coach at Moffett Field, Calif., in 1941.

Third Cotton Bowl Game

Martin Ruby, huge 240-pound Randolph tackle, will be playing in his third Cotton Bowl game. The previous two were with the Texas A. & M. Aggies, in 1941 against Fordham and 1942 against Alabama. He was team captain that season.

Leiland Killian, Rambler center, and Walter Parker, wingback, are both playing coaches with the Ramblers and are both North Texas Teachers exes. In '39 Killian played center for the Southwest All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers in the Cotton Bowl, in '40 Parker played fullback for the small school Southwest All-Stars against the pick of the Southwest Conference gridmen.

Manning the ends for the Rambler squad are Morse; Leon Leinweber, 190-pound, 6 foot 3 inch youngster from Middletown, N. Y.; E. L. Keeton, S. M. U. star who has caught four touchdown passes from Dobbs in three games this year; Bob Pickens, Clemson College ex; and Earl Brooker of Pittsburgh, Kan. Teachers.

Ruby heads up the Rambler tackles, with Norbert Harpring, 200-pounder from Xavier U. of Ohio the other starter, and 206-pound Francis Lanier of Live Oak, Fla., first relief.

Reserve Strength

Delbert Davis of Southwest Texas Teachers and Joe Vaughan of Lon Morris Junior College are the Ramblers' starting guards and both have been stand-outs all season. Worthy reserve guards are Dan Voorhies, 175-pound letterman from Colorado University; Ben Drucker, burly 215-pounder from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ruby Horning of New York City.

Leiland Killian is the first string center, and despite his 28 years hasn't had to have assistance in the last two games from reserves Ben Janulewicz of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.; Vince Romanello of New York City, and Louis Allen, 230-pound veteran of Louisville, Ky.

Outstanding in the Rambler backfield, of course, is Dobbs, truly one of the greatest players in the game's history. The Tulsa All-American, All-Star game, Sugar Bowl, Sun Bowl, and now Cotton Bowl, performer is the backbone of a strong backfield that has such other stalwarts as:

Walter Parker, previously mentioned 195-pound wingback from N. T. S. T. C.

Scored 55 Points

"Tex" Auds, second high scorer in the Southwest with 55 points and on the receiving end of six of Dobbs' 20 touchdown passes. Played pro baseball instead of college football or else in normal times the 22-year-old Corpus Christi lad would have been a college senior this year.

Walter West, 195-pound fullback from the Pitt U. Panthers. An All-Star squad electee this year, though he couldn't get permission to play, he is a hard runner, does all the place kicking for extra points.

Mike Yaremko, rugged 180-pound blocking back from New York University; Vincent Eichler, Cornell's 1939 captain and 207-pound fullback; Danny Wright, 19-year-old "baby" of the squad from Floresville, Tex., and James Fickx of Virginia Poly Institute are other backs who should see action against Texas.

Season Record

30	Bryan AAF	0
6	Rice Institute	0
39	Ward Island	9
47	Bryan AAF	0
7	Blackland AAF	0
34	U. of Mexico	0
26	Blackland AAF	7
53	Ward Island	14
20	North Texas Aggies	13
0	S. L. L.	6

Major League Baseball Stars Touring Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—The first group of major league baseball stars to visit one of the nation's war fronts arrived by air today to bring servicemen a bit of second-hand World Series atmosphere.

The five-man USO baseball unit is headed by Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pirates and boyhood playing idol of many of the men now in uniform. The players are:

Stan Musial, the National League's batting champion, and Danny Littwhiler, both of the Cards; Hank Borowy, Yankee pitcher, and Fred (Dixie) Walker, Brooklyn outfielder. Their equipment included a film of the World Series, baseball uniforms, bats and balls.

Their tour of two to three months is expected to take them to distant Aleutian bases. It's a long way from the baseball season in the North, but Army officers said the major leaguers might get in a bit of outdoor hitting and fly chasing where hard-packed snow or other ground conditions allow.

The principal entertainment, however, is expected to come from indoor appearances. The World Series film will be run off and then the servicemen can fire questions at the baseball stars.

The sports headlines are a fast-quipping as well as a hard-hitting crew and one Army officer predicted "the kid will be crazy over them."

Borowy, the silent member of the group, remarked to sports writers when they noted he was the only representative of his circuit:

"I guess they figured one American Leaguer can hold his own with four National Leaguers."

26 Graduated From Joint Staff School

WASHINGTON—Twenty-six officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were graduated Saturday, Dec. 4, from the Second Course of the Army and Navy Staff College, the War Department announced this week.

Presiding at the ceremony, held in the New War Department Building's auditorium, were Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, U. S. Army, Commandant of the College, and Commodore Edward J. Foy, U. S. Navy, Deputy Commandant.

The graduates, among whom were three brigadier generals, left immediately after the ceremonies for command and staff posts in all combat areas.

The list of graduates follows:

Army

Adams, Charles M., Jr., Col., Inf. Ballantyne, John L., Col., Cav. Benner, Donald W., Col., AC. Calloway, Charles G., Col., QM. Eyerly, William J., Col., FA. Fritch, Donald F., Col., AC. Hedekin, Thomas B., Col., FA. Hill, John G., Col., GSC. Hyde, James F. C., Brig. Gen. Maude, Raymond C., Col., SC. McBlain, John F., Brig. Gen. Schlatter, David M., Brig. Gen. Snavely, Ralph A., Col., AC. Van Wyk, Harry, Col., FA. Vogel, Herbert D., Col., CE. Westervelt, Frederic B., Col., MC. Williams, Randolph P., Col., AC.

Navy

Doyle, Thomas J., Capt. Glass, Richard P., Capt. Heath, John P., Capt. Odendahl, Charles J., Jr., Cmdr. Purvis, Robert S., Jr., Cmdr. Rodgers, Robert H., Capt. Simpson, John H., Cmdr.

Marine Corps

Croft, Frank C., Lt. Col. Dessez, Lester A., Col.

You Help Boot Your Horse Home In Races Staged In Ireland

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.—Everyone enjoys themselves at the horse races in Ireland. If the horse you bet on loses, its your own fault, according to Lt. Joseph Pelech, Post Postal Officer, who has seen 15 months' service in the land of the Great Northern lights.

"Why, it's a big day when they hold horse races up there. The course is usually about one half mile long. They line up the horses, which are just a bit larger than ponies, and after the start the spectators throw rocks at their favorites so as to make them go faster. It's tough on the horse and the jockeys, too."

'Mama' Is Discovered

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—All pretenders to the title of "Pistol Packin' Mama" can step down now, the Fort Monmouth WAC's have found the rightful owner. The title belongs to Pvt. Mary Spoerl, now assigned to the WAC detachment at Fort Monmouth. She works in the weapons section of the Officers Combat Training Section and it is her job to pack and unpack the .45 calibre pistols used by the officers taking this course.



JACK NUNNELLEY, Army Times' representative, dropped in on B Battery, 3rd AAA Tng. Bn. at Camp Eustis, Va., where an alert public relations photographer snapped this picture of him discussing the paper with Capt. Harold F. Enright, commanding officer. Fort Eustis is the nation's largest antiaircraft replacement training center.

Mustering-Out Pay by Xmas

(Continued from Page 1)

as a civilian he has the same obligations under the Act as any other.

The soldier is advised that if he desires his former employment and is entitled to it under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, he must apply to his former employer within 40 days after his discharge. The certificate also points out that if he saw active military service on and after December 7, 1941, and has been honorably discharged, he has the right to apply to the Veterans' Administration for hospitalization and domiciliary care, disability pension or vocational rehabilitation, if entitled to them under the law.

For his assistance and advice the following information is given:

"There is a reemployment committee attached to every Local Selective Service Board which will act as your personal representative in your home community and aid you in reestablishing yourself after discharge. He will assist you either in getting your old job back or in getting you a new job if your old job is not available. He will act in your behalf with the other Government agencies concerned.

"Army Emergency Relief has been established by the War Department to furnish temporary emergency financial aid and other services to soldiers and their dependents. Assistance is extended to all eligible military personnel, including persons discharged since September 16, 1940, regardless of rank, grade, branch, or component and to their dependents, irrespective of relationship. A. E. R. officers are located at posts, camps, air fields and in most principal cities. You may apply by mail or in person to the A. E. R. officer at any of these places.

Service Center Proves Its Usefulness Shortly

WASHINGTON—During its first three weeks of operation the United Nations Service Center, adjacent to the Union Station, served 17,773 enlisted men, women and officers of the armed forces.

The Service Center, formerly the Capitol Park hotel, was opened on October 27. It is operated by Recreation Services Incorporated, which is operating agency for the War Hospitality committee of the District of Columbia.

Of the 17,000 who have used the Center's facilities, 140 have been foreign men of the Allied nations. Three per cent of the guests have been women in uniform. The three-room nursery, which was not opened until November 7, has cared for 25 babies or children under five.

The beds available in the Center will accommodate 220 men and women. There are facilities for bathing, resting, eating and writing letters. The Center is equipped to handle several thousand men and women each day on an in-and-out basis.

Booklet on Camp Wallace

CAMP WALLACE, Tex.—A picture booklet of the post and its Antiaircraft Replacement Center has been prepared and is now at the post exchanges here.

The book gives the story of the camp, in picture and verbal description. It describes many of the training methods, recreational facilities, and pictures parades, reviews, and other activities.

of relationship. A. E. R. officers are located at posts, camps, air fields and in most principal cities. You may apply by mail or in person to the A. E. R. officer at any of these places.

"The United States Employment Service maintains contacts with employers and will assist you in securing work if you have had no previous job, or if for any valid reason your old job is not available. In each local U. S. E. S. office, you will find a Veterans' Administration Employment Representative.

"The Veterans' Administration maintains hospitals for the care of men incapable of rehabilitating themselves for civil life. They handle your pension claims and your service connected vocational rehabilitation.

"The Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the Federal Security Agency, which operates under the State Department of Education in each individual State, will assist you in your training and education if it is necessary for you to learn a new trade or profession before returning to civil life.

"You may obtain information concerning Federal employment at any Post Office or any Civil Service Office.

"The American Red Cross is the official medium of communication between the people of the United States and the Army. Its field directors at Army camps and hospitals and chapters in every home community will assist you and your family in solving your personal and family problems. They will arrange temporary financial assistance when you require it and will help you in filing and presenting claims for pensions or other Government benefits.

"On your request the U. S. Armed Forces Institute will undertake to provide records of courses taken by you while in the service for submission to civilian educational institutions, employers, and other properly interested agencies. In addition, the Armed Forces Institute will give you, on application, special examinations which will serve as a basis for the granting of academic credit by civilian schools and colleges, and will provide reports of the results of these examinations. For either or both of these services you are required to pay the Institute's regular membership fee of \$2. No other payment is required. Inquiries should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin."

The discharged soldier is advised to keep in force all of his Government insurance which he can, as one of his most valuable assets. Full instructions are given to him on the subject.

The report of separation gives pertinent information about the individual. It includes considerable personal data, his character at discharge, his military and civilian occupations, the cause of his separation from the service and the type of his discharge.

The present procedure was arrived at through experience during the present war and in the World War. It is recognized that modifications in procedure may be necessary from time to time in the light of changing circumstances.

Shell Fragments Increase Wounds to Blood Vessels

COLUMBUS, O.—Due to multiplicity of wounds caused by the fragments of high explosive shells, more injuries are occurring to the blood vessels of soldiers in this war than ever before.

This was the assertion of Lt. Col. D. C. Elkin, chief of the professional and surgical services at the Army's Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ashford is one of the two general hospitals in the country that have been

designated as vascular centers. A similar center is at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

To Ashford Hospital are sent wounded soldiers whose blood vessels have been penetrated by fragments of shells and land mines and by rifle and pistol bullets. On the average, about two vascular operations a week are performed at the hospital, which is specializing in the treatment of diseases and injuries of the circulatory system.

Surgery May Help

When a blood vessel wall is damaged, blood sacs, or aneurysms form, and these cause serious interference with the normal flow of blood. These aneurysms are liable to rupture and result in critical or fatal hemorrhages. They also produce harmful effects upon the heart, and, by pressure upon adjacent nerves, may cause paralysis of those nerves.

Colonel Elkin, an authority on vascular surgery, explained that occasionally the blood sacs may be surgically removed, in their entirety, with the opening in the damaged artery repaired. In other cases, depending upon the area affected, the section of injured artery and the superfluous sac may be eliminated together.

Soldiers who receive blood vessel injuries today have a far better chance of recovering than the victims of similar injuries in World War I, according to Col. Elkin. He pointed out that the use of blood plasma and sulfa drugs, plus the efficiency of the army evacuation system in removing casualties to hospitals, was saving the lives of a tremendous number of soldiers.

Although aneurysms may occur in any artery, the most common sites among wounded soldiers are in the groin and neck. Operations for the removal of this affliction require a great deal of time and may take two to six hours, depending on the condition of the patient.

Improvement Over Last War

Arteriovenous fistula is a condition in which the bullet effects a communication between an artery and a neighboring vein. Blood rushes across the communication from the artery to the vein and returns to the heart. This is the line of least resistance and the tissues are deprived of blood that should circulate through them. Such fistulae as these occur in the neck and groin but they can be cured by proper operation.

In the last war many victims of arterial injuries bled to death from secondary complications that are now avoided through the prompt use of the sulfa drugs and blood plasma, the sulfa drugs and blood plasma, drugs allow for quicker operations and therefore shorter convalescent periods.

Women's Mags Invade Camp Library For Benefit Of The Post's WACs

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—Add notes on women's influence in World War II:

Miss Carol Wilder, librarian at Service Club No. 1, reports that the library has subscribed to a number of women's magazines, including Vogue, Mademoiselle and Good Housekeeping, for the reading enjoyment of the post's WACs.

WD Will Release Film On the War

Washington—For the first time in the nation's history, it was announced by Undersecretary of War Patterson, the War Department will report directly to the people a summary of the war situation in a 45-minute motion picture.

Representatives of the press were shown a preview of the film on Wednesday night. It will be shown to war workers beginning on December 26.

The picture is a translation of information which has been regarded as confidential until revealed recently to leaders of industry, labor and the press. Undersecretary Patterson said the film was intended to show the public what the war is and what we know about the enemy's strength and capabilities. A section of the film is made up from that seized from enemy production.

THE NAZIS are said to have shipped Italian Balkan soldiers to Germany in "locked freight cars."

GENERAL MARSHALL'S REPORT

Complete text reprinted in 16-page tabloid form

Complete text of General Marshall's Report, the outstanding historical document of the present war, which was reprinted in the September 11 issue of ARMY TIMES, is now available in 16-page tabloid, 4-column size at 3 cents per copy in lots of 100 or more copies postpaid. The order form below is for your convenience.

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SERGEANT MATTERN AND HIS GAME
Improper Signs Are Jokers

Soldier Invents Card Game Teaching Military Signs

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—Learning military signs and symbols is a game with M/Sgt. Walter Mattern of the 8th Armored Division's G-2 section, and recently it paid off to the tune of \$10 in United States War Savings Stamps.

Mattern's game, which bears a slight resemblance to that old Army game of poker, netted the sergeant \$10 in stamps in "The Armored News" "Unpatented Pending" contest, de-

signed to promote ideas of benefit to the service.

A deck of 52 cards is used in Mattern's fascinating game, each card bearing some military symbol representing a company, battalion, regiment, division, corps or combination of these units. Thus two armies, like two aces, would beat a pair of corps.

But there are differences. Firepower also is considered in distributing the kitty. A man with one Army, one Armored Corps, one Armored Division, one Armored Combat Command and one other unit would pack a superior punch to a man with a similar arrangement of Infantry units.

The real joker lies in improperly drawn signs. You must be alert and recognize the symbols dealt you instantly. Should you fail to discard one of them you must pay a penalty. When asked about the game, Sergeant Mattern frowned:

"It is becoming very popular here," he said. "I lost 40 cents playing it last night."

But the sergeant is way ahead of the game now. The \$10 in War Stamps arrived just in time to help his Christmas shopping.

Red Cross Conference Plans Future Relief

WASHINGTON—A joint policy and plan of future action for providing relief through Red Cross Channels to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East was agreed on at a conference between the American Red Cross, British Red Cross Society and Canadian Red Cross Society held here this week.

The aim of the conference was to establish a regular relief service to benefit all United Nations prisoners and internees and which would supplement what has been done previously. Exchange ships have carried relief supplies and a considerable amount of goods has been purchased locally from funds remitted through International Red Cross representatives. The conference brought out that a regular flow of relief to the Far East cannot be established without the cooperation of the Japanese authorities, which has not yet been secured.

Efforts are being made to secure this necessary cooperation.

Flying Training Films Includes 'German' Tanks and Uniforms

CAMP IBIS, Calif.—U. S. tanks and armored vehicles marked with the Maltese cross and other Nazi insignia, and driven by soldiers garbed in the latest German field cap, sputtered around the California-Arizona maneuver area here recently.

This went on for four days while an Air Force motion picture unit shot the essential parts of a flying training film.

New Program Lays Stress On Body-Toughening Exercises

CAMP STONEMAN, Calif.—Capt. John E. Reilly, assigned to the physical training section, special services, 9th Service Command, is now at this post conducting a new experimental program in physical conditioning.

Camp Stoneman is one of three camps in the nation, all in the 9th Service Command, where the new program is being tested.

The seven-phase program of body-toughening through scientific exercises was first announced in WD Circular 87 about a year ago, but has not been put into effect until now.

The new program differs from the old by presenting a larger and more varied group of exercises. These are

divided into marching, calisthenics, guerrillas, grass, combative, running and swimming.

Guerrillas is described by Captain Reilly as "modified mayhem" exercises, or unusual methods of propulsion. Grass exercises are similar to football warmups. Combatives are wrestling and hand-to-hand tactics.

The entire course is designed to fit into a pattern serving to use and harden every muscle in the body, creating greater agility and extreme coordination. Captain Reilly's duty here is to instruct officers and non-coms in every organization so that they may conduct mass physical conditioning programs in their own units.

Shooting the Breeze Like Their Forefathers, Soldiers Set Up Forums

WASHINGTON—How American soldiers, on their own initiative, are putting to practice their heritage of freedom of speech and expression by organizing and zealously participating in informal discussion forums at camps in the United States and overseas theaters was described by the War Department this week.

Participation is voluntary and the idea is given encouragement by the Army. Subjects for discussion are of a wide variety, and the forums themselves range all the way from "shooting the breeze" in a rest camp behind the lines to a formal joust between experts at a USO clubhouse.

Follow Town Hall Pattern

Majority of GI forums use the town hall technique. A soldier, usually one with an appropriate background, assumes the role of moderator. The topic is chosen and individuals who have a particular knowledge of the topic up for discussion sit in as "experts." The meeting is opened by stating the arguments. From then on men in the audience give opinions, ask questions and the topic is tossed briskly from man to man like a volley ball.

Discussion groups in the Army are not new. Whenever Americans get together, somebody's bound to "sound off." The discussion groups at Camp Lee, Va., are an example of one of the best of the programs which are to be found in rapidly growing numbers in Army camps.

Informal discussion forums were started at Camp Lee early in 1943. What began as a cracker-barrel conference has grown to Broadway proportions and operates with the professional finesse of the hit show on a Chautauqua circuit.

Impresario responsible for the growth of the Camp Lee program is a former lecturer, now a sergeant, who serves as moderator, collects the "experts" and doubles as a platform MP when arguments wax hot.

The Camp Lee group meets twice a week. The topic to be discussed gets advance build-up over the camp

radio and loud speaker system and through announcements in the post newspaper and on bulletin boards. The result: "Standing Room Only." The group is not "topic shy." No matter how profound the subject, it is cheerfully tackled. Invariably, among soldiers stationed at the camp, one or several can qualify by experience or knowledge as "expert" to lead the discussion. When "Fascism—What Is It?" was up for debate, the one man best equipped to lead the meeting was a United States soldier who had lived in Germany.

"Which Way, Invasion?"

Similarly, a corporal who had served in the Austrian Air Force spoke up the night the group discussed "Which Way Invasion of Europe?" He knew Europe's underside and the problem it presented. The audience listened and learned. GI "strategists" went to their bunks with a clearer understanding of the tough nut their high command had to crack.

With the birth of the voluntary group discussion forums and its rapid-fire spread, the Army is undertaking to provide informational pamphlets presenting basic facts of special concern to the men as evidenced by their own choice of subjects. Responsibility for preparation of the pamphlets has been placed in the hands of the American Historical Association. It is expected that the first series of pamphlets will be released early in 1944.

To take charge of the work of preparing the pamphlets, the association has established the Historical Service Board, an editorial staff composed of experts in diversified fields of education—history, economics, political economy and sociology. The board guarantees the accuracy of the information in the pamphlets.

Volunteer

WITH SECOND ARMY ON MANEUVERS. Somewhere in Tennessee—The maneuver umpire rang the cowbell to signify falling artillery fire, and the group of infantrymen advancing through the darkness fell flat on their stomachs to simulate "escape" from the flying fragments. To their rear another bell rang and it kept coming closer.

"Consider yourselves casualties!" shouted the umpire to the front. "I didn't know I had a helper back there. I say, umpire, who are you?"

"He can't talk," called one of the men. "He's a she and she's a cow."

Maneuver Experiment Lands Whole Division from the Air

MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS, Camp Mackall, N. C.—An experiment in setting down a whole Army division from the air was tried here on Tuesday night. This was the largest attempt at troop landing from the air yet made by the Army.

Some 211 transport planes and half of the normal complement of 411 gliders was used by the "Blue" army to drop more than 10,000 troops of the airborne division.

First in History

It was the first time in history that an entire division had been carried and landed by air. Officers stated that more men were engaged in the maneuver than had been transported up to this time in any comparable combat action.

The event was of considerable military interest since it is understood that the future of airborne operations is being given close study in Washington.

Defended by Reds

A section roughly 50 miles square, containing three satellite airfields, was set off as the maneuver area. It was defended by a Red army of 3,700 acting as infantry. The Army had set off a section of the North Carolina countryside as a 200-mile friendly "sea," over which the C-47 transports flew. The transports, each carrying more than a score of paratroopers, towed two gliders loaded with airborne troops.

After the transports cut loose from the gliders and unloaded their own troops they returned to pick up additional infantry, to be landed on captured airfields as reinforcements for the attackers.

In addition to the airborne troops the transports carried in jeeps, other light vehicles and weapons, including light artillery.

The five-day maneuvers were supervised by Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Evans, commanding the First Troop Carrier Command, with Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, commanding general of the airborne command, as director. Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing commanded the Blue army and Maj. Gen. William L. Miley headed the defending Red force.

Undersecretary of War Patterson, Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, and Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, flew from Washington to witness the night maneuver. A large number of generals and foreign observers were also present.

Rabbit Punch

NORTH CAMP HOOD, Tex.—Maj. Edward H. Burch Jr. is explaining to fellow-officers of the Tank Destroyer RTC that he got a bad black eye from a rabbit punch. He shows a patch of Texas jack fur to prove it.

Major Burch was going through a field problem, and hit the ground at the first sound of enemy fire. He found himself staring eye to eye with a tough Texas jack. The jack was quicker than he, with the result that its ten pounds hurtled through the air and bounced off his left eye.

The rabbit vanished while the major was recovering his helmet and his composure.

This Grandfather Was Ready to Help, Nobly

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Pvt. Werner Phillips, baker at the camp's Station hospital, was on a pass in Sacramento recently, and while there decided to 'phone to his home in Harriman, Tenn. The phone was answered by his grandfather. While speaking, Phillips spent most of his three minutes telling about a 15-page letter he had received from his girl, also in Harriman.

Back at the camp a Red Cross representative called Phillips over to his office and inquired about the trouble he was in. At the same time he handed him a money wire for \$1500, explaining that the wire had arrived that morning from J. W. Lowe, of Harriman.

"Oh," said Phillips, in a moment of understanding, "that grandfather. He's a little hard of hearing."

Grandpa Lowe had evidently misunderstood the reference to the 15-page letter, and had come through, nobly.

THE FIRST Jap attack on the United States really occurred four years before Pearl Harbor. The U.S.S. Panay was bombed on the Yangtze river on December 12, 1937.

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SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."
—General John J. Pershing.

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division contributes items on Soldier Shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

OVER HERE:

Material Immaterial

MACDILL FIELD, Fla., "Let Freedom Swing"—GI impressions of Carmen Miranda and other stars in the Hollywood firmament served to accelerate the tempo and activate general hilarity in this all-soldier extravaganza. Salvaged blankets, cartilage belts, insignias, buttons, tired old forks and spoons substituted for spangles and jangles and created a sizzling, clanking Carmen "Joe." Sheets and fatigue clothes dipped in colorful dye pots, topped off with stringy mop wigs, good naturedly lampooned the other cinemactors. Number twelves, designed by Uncle Sam, tripped unlightedly and fantastically in a comic ballet routine dressed in colored crepe paper scarves. Another act, reducing the audience of 2500 to uncontrollable chortles, was performed by six husky muscle men, who, stuffed with everything but Thanksgiving dressing, labored over scrubbing boards to the tonsil gyrations of an EM who gave out on the song called "Washer Women."

Hit Skits

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., "The Barracks Burley"—As the boys of the MDET School of Brooke General Hospital held the mirror up to mother nature the doughboy audience saw her make faces and stick her tongue out. Outstanding among the original skits was one opening on a stage darkened except for a spot of light on a single cot and sleeper who was none other than the top kick himself. Then the following Yankee-panky: A soldier entered, went to a door marked "Commanding Officer," rapped and asked, "Sir, may I have permission to speak to the first sergeant?" Permission given, he finally awakened that sweet character after a violent struggle and meekly made a request which of course was refused.

Three other EM repeated this routine with a variety of questions. Finally, three privates arrived bearing a tray, coffee, cream, sugar, toast and a flossy napkin. Other soldiers arrived with the morning paper, the weather report, and the order for the uniform of the day. As reveille sounded everyone dashed out madly, but the Topper leisurely sat on his bed and began dressing. The imagined reactions of Hedy Lamar, Lana Turner and Veronica Lake as they might go through the first steps at a WAC reception center proved a source of material good enough for anybody's show business. Another hit winning a jack-pot of laughs involved one not unknown Pvt. Snafu, who rushed in at intervals carrying a ladder on his shoulder and wanted to know if anyone had seen Major Rennick, and when he was finally asked why he was looking for him, he replied that the major was to "mount guard."

OVER THERE:

Pacific Saga

PACIFIC ISLAND: "Don't Bother Cecil"—The legend over the entrance to the N. Y. 34th Street P. O. could be applied to the producers of this original khaki-blue revue—except it is an understatement. Neither hell, high water nor air raids stopped these boys. Working evenings, some travelling 30 miles each night, the cast, orchestra and stage crews, numbering about 75 soldiers and sailors, managed to present the show after three months of interruptions and hardships. "Don't Bother Cecil" is reverse English!

Rebelling the land of tinsel, glitter and Betty Grable, and broadly caricaturing the life of the wearer of puntians, the show made unique use of scenery, costumes and lights. The front curtain and the seven separate sets were made from salvaged target cloth, the curtains being backed with burlap. Camouflage water color and regular house paint helped to create three dimensions and mood.

To add to a supply of costumes and materials sent out from the States, costumes were made out of blackout, flagging and target cloth chiseled from outlying units on the base. A full dress suit was made from several sets of Navy blues; plaid coats traditionally worn by the celluloid producers were suntans camouflaged by agile paint brushes; red flagging with an applied design and a ravellied rope gave a realistic touch to the costume of a New Zealand bagpiper; reluctant Army nurses on the base furnished the feminine unmentionables.

As for the lighting, five-gallon cans emptied of their dehydrated potato

contents and equipped with lamps floodlighted the stage. Light bulbs in empty beer cans illuminated music sheets needed by the pit band. Converting a series of ordinary radio set dials to rheostats, a dimmer system was created. A field talkie was the medium for coordinating the lighting cues for switching and dimming.

The mostest with the leastest! Kudos to youse!

PRODUCTION NOTE:

Central Staging, Item 3—
(Continued)

PROPS—As described before, the stage represents the floor plan of a room with the walls removed. Consequently, the scenery consists of furniture and similar objects, such as telephones, books, vases, etc., essential to the action. Placing the furniture to allow the actor a maximum of acting space, care should be taken to secure low-backed furniture which will not obstruct the audience's view of the action. Service club or day room furniture is usually very well adapted for this purpose. Small properties, such as colorful books, vases, flowers, and lamps, tend to make the scene more attractive, although too much decoration will be distracting.

LIGHTING—Lighting the central stage is simple, but very important. Since there is no curtain, lights must serve in that capacity. Therefore, all lights must be capable of being "black-out." These black-outs allow the actors to make their entrances preceding the opening of an act and to clear the stage at the conclusion of the act. It is wise, then, to have both "house" and "stage" light switches together to facilitate control. It is ideal to have certain lights placed especially to cover the stage area. These lights need to be placed high enough above the audience to keep them out of the audience's eyes, and they should not be placed so they shine directly down on the heads of the actors. Colored with soft warm tints, they will aid the illusion of the scene. Both house and stage lights can be the same set of lights, as long as they give adequate illumination and don't "flatten" the actors out too much. This might prove a distraction to a well chosen, well produced, well acted script.

(Notes on central staging to be continued)

Army Quiz

(See "Army Quiz," page 11.)

1. B.
2. A.
3. True. Pieces from Westminster Palace, which was badly battered in the German bombings of London, are being sold as souvenirs for the benefit of British charities.
4. C. The phrase is a Navy term for one who does not relax discipline from sunset to sunset.
5. B.
6. B.
7. Her rank is captain, indicated by four wide stripes of the naval captain on her sleeve.
8. C.
9. False. His announcement said the sinkings in October were the second lowest. The lowest up to November were in August.
10. Wherever the U. S. Navy is operating. "Red Lead fleet" is the name given to the ships of the last war that were decommissioned in the early twenties. At the beginning of this war they were recommissioned. The name comes from the red lead used on the hulls to preserve them.

He Had Adventures Hitching 6000 Miles

HEADQUARTERS, PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT—M/Sgt. Lawrence A. Moulton is back on duty after 6,000 miles of hitching, and with some adventures under his belt he did not calculate on.

At his home at Boise, Ida., Moulton had borrowed a parachute from a flying friend, so that he might hitch rides on bombers and other military craft, which will not carry a passenger without one. Not with any idea that he would have to use it.

Returning he came by B-17 from Ogden, Utah, to Denver, Colo.; by B-24 from Denver to Omaha, Neb.; by Navy SNB-2 from Omaha, almost to Memphis, Tenn.

Over Memphis the automatic pilot jammed and the passengers were ordered to jump. Moulton had never fallen more than 18 feet, but came down safely, though almost in the path of a Memphis trolley. Meanwhile the pilot had overcome the trouble with the Navy ship, and took him on again to Pensacola, Fla., where he boarded another ship to Jacksonville. An Army cargo plane took him to Miami, and from there a Navy PBV brought him back to Panama.

ATLASES are in continued demand in Army libraries. The men want to check the distance to nearby towns, and also the mileage from

Chaplain Advises You To Dig Your Foxholes Deep

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—"God is interested in saving lives as well as souls. So when you dig a fox hole, dig it deep." These are the words of caution Chaplain Byron E. Kelley, recently returned from the African campaign, delivers in his sermons and talks to the soldiers of this Army Service Forces Unit Training Center.

The Chaplain, who slept and ate in fox holes for many months, says there are three things you think about when shells are falling and you are in one.

"First you wish it were a little deeper. I always dug it a little deeper for my wife and two children," he said. "Then you wish you had a little more insurance regardless of how much you have. And, as the shelling grows hotter, you think of all the mean things you did in your life. I had plenty to think about," the Chaplain added frankly.

"I once read man is incurably religious but now I believe it because every man I've known at the front prays in a fox hole," he said.

Chaplain Kelley, a Methodist minister who holds the rank of Captain, went through most of the Tunisian campaign with the First Armored Division. When he arrived in Oran, early in March, he was greeted by the warnings, "Out here it's the quick and the dead." He conducted services under shelling and usually finished them in fox holes and ditches with whomever got there safely.

ARMY TIMES—NOV. 20, 1943—

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132	Business letter writing
311	American history
341	Civics
361	Economics
411	Arithmetic
431	Algebra
451	Geometry
461	Trigonometry
471	Analytic geometry
471	Calculus
511	General science
521	Physics
531	Inorganic chemistry
611	Typewriting
621	Shorthand, Gregg
622	Shorthand, Gregg, advanced
631	Bookkeeping and accounting
632	Cost accounting
633	Advanced accounting
651	Railroad rate clerk
652	Traffic management
711	Steam engineering
721	Refrigeration, I
722	Refrigeration, II
723	Air Conditioning
731	Automobiles

Course No.	Title
732	Automobile repairing
733	Automobile electric technician
734	Diesel engines
741	Aviation engines
742	Airplane maintenance
751	Marine Engineering
752	Marine boilers
753	Marine engines
754	Marine equipment
771	Plumbing
772	Steam fitting
773	Heating
792	Gas welding
791	Machine Shop Practice
701	Mechanical engineering
7x1	Mechanical drawing
7x2	Advanced mechanical drawing
7x3	Plumbing drawing
7x4	Heating drawing

Course No.	Title
7x5	Machine design
811	Elementary electricity
812	Industrial electricity
813	Electrical illumination
814	Preparatory radio
821	Radio operating, part 1
822	Radio operating, part 2
823	Radio operating, part 3
831	Basic telegraphy and telephony
832	Commercial telegraphy operating
833	Practical telephony
892	Electric welding
911	Surveying and mapping
921	Engineering mechanics
931	Structural engineering
941	Water works and sewage plant operation
951	Carpentry

SELF-TEACHING COURSES

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512.2	Algebra II
510.1	Review Arithmetic I
510.3	Review Arithmetic II
657.1	Bookkeeping I
657.3	Bookkeeping II
420.1	English grammar
355.1	Military correspondence

513.1	Plane Geometry I
513.2	Plane Geometry II
530.1	Physics I
530.3	Physics II
530.5	Physics III
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514.1	Trigonometry
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